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ABSTRACT

Many adolescents need basic health care and other services that address risky behaviors such as sexual activity, violence, alcohol and other drug abuse, and the consequences of those behaviors. This publication summarizes approximately 250 laws and resolutions concerning adolescent health and related issues passed by the 50 states and the District of Columbia. The state legislation reflects health problems that, on the whole, involve preventable behavior. Brief descriptions of laws are provided pertaining to the following topics: (1) abortion; (2) abstinence/sexuality education; (3) adolescent health (miscellaneous); (4) community health; (5) contraception/family planning; (6) HIV/AIDS; (7) insurance; (8) Medicaid; (9) mental health; (10) pregnancy/parenting; (11) school health/school-based health services; (12) sexually transmitted diseases; (13) substance abuse; and (14) tobacco. Appendices include a state-by-state summary, resource directory, and list of state adolescent health coordinators/directors. (WJC)

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ADOLESCENT HEALTH ISSUES

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ADOLESCENT HEALTH ISSUES

STATE ACTIONS 1995

BY

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The National Conference of State Legislatures serves the legislators and staffs of the nation's 50 states, its commonwealths, and territories. NCSL is a bipartisan organization with three objectives:

- To improve the quality and effectiveness of state legislatures,
- To foster interstate communication and cooperation, and
- To ensure states a strong, cohesive voice in the federal system.

The Conference has an office in Denver, Colorado, and Washington, D.C.

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HIV, STD AND ADOLESCENT HEALTH PROJECT

The National Conference of State Legislatures works in partnership with the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention to educate state legislators on HIV/STD prevention and adolescent health issues. NCSL's HIV, STD and Adolescent Health Project serves state legislatures as an information resource and a forum for communicating with legislative colleagues, experts and government officials around the country.

Legislators and legislative staff of the nation's 50 states, its commonwealths and territories are encouraged to request assistance from NCSL's HIV, STD and Adolescent Health Project. These services are available at no cost to legislators and staff:

Information clearinghouse	Presentations to legislative audiences
Publications	Meetings and workshops

Look for the project's World Wide Web home page site.

The project is funded through a cooperative agreement with the CDC. For further information call Melissa Hough Savage, at NCSL's Health Program, (303) 830-2200; e-mail: melissa.hough.savage@ncsl.org.

ABOUT THE AUTHORS

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PREFACE AND ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

Adolescent Health Issues: State Actions 1995 summarizes more than 250 laws and resolutions on adolescent health issues passed by the 50 states and the District of Columbia. To avoid duplication, certain adolescent health issues, including violence prevention, juvenile justice and adolescents with developmental disabilities are not summarized in this publication. Information on health access and reform, immunization, injury prevention, insurance, Medicaid, prenatal care, and children and adolescents with special health care needs are in *Maternal and Child Health Legislation 1995*. Information on child abuse and neglect, child care and early childhood education, child mental health, child welfare, family law, juvenile justice, public assistance and youth-at-risk appear in *1995 Legislative Summary: Children, Youth and Family Issues*. Both reports are available from NCSL.

No enactments related to adolescent health were identified in Guam, Kansas, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands or West Virginia.

The National Conference of State Legislatures is indebted to many state legislative staff who identified relevant legislation and sent copies of acts. NCSL staff also relied heavily on legislative summaries produced by state and national research agencies including State Net/Information for Public Affairs in creating this publication. Certain summaries on HIV/AIDS are copied with permission from the George Washington University Intergovernmental Health Policy Project, and the summaries on tobacco were provided by the Coalition on Smoking OR Health. Thanks to those states and organizations.

The following NCSL staff dedicated many hours to making this publication possible: Tracey Hooker, program manager, edited the summary; Christine Ciavola made numerous calls clarifying information; and Karen Fisher made the final edits. Lyn Chaffee proofread the summary.

The cover is the creative work of Bruce Holdeman and Constance Goetz of 601 Design, Inc.

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The authors apologize for information inadvertently omitted and for any errors. NCSL appreciates being notified about mistakes or missing information. If you have any questions or requests for further information, please call NCSL's HIV, STD and Adolescent Health Project in the Denver office at (303) 830-2200.

Acronyms and Abbreviations

AIDS	acquired immune deficiency syndrome
AFDC	Aid to Families with Dependent Children (Title IV-A)
DARE	Drug Abuse Resistance Education Program
DWI	driving while intoxicated
ENABL	Education Now and Babies Later
EPSDT	Early, Periodic Screening, Diagnosis and Treatment Program
GED	general equivalency diploma
FY	fiscal year
HIV	human immunodeficiency virus (The virus that causes AIDS.)
HMO	health maintenance organization
Medi-Cal	California's Medicaid Program
OBRA	Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act
SBHC	school-based health clinic (or center)
STDs	sexually transmitted diseases
STRIDE	The federally mandated employee and training program for AFDC participants.
TB	tuberculosis

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Many adolescents need basic health care and other services that address risky behaviors such as sexual activity, violence, alcohol and other drug abuse, and the consequences of those behaviors. A recent NCSL survey asked 2,500 state legislators—including chairs of the health, education, children and appropriations committees; a sample of other members of those committees; and members of NCSL's health and education committees—what they thought were the top adolescent health issues facing states. They identified substance abuse, violence, HIV/AIDS, teen pregnancy and sexually transmitted diseases (STDs). State legislation enacted in 1995 reflects the health problems that on the whole involve preventable behaviors.

Abortion

Abortion remains a controversial issue, and the trend in the states, demonstrated this year by some of the summarized legislation, is a reflection of the national political shift. Some 35 states require consent or notification of one or both parents before an abortion may be performed. In 1995, **Delaware**, **Illinois** and **Montana** changed their laws to require parental notification prior to performing an abortion. **North Carolina** now requires parental or judicial consent for an abortion, and **Tennessee** repealed its parental notification law and reenacted a parental consent law. **Kentucky** changed the requirement that a minor obtain consent from both parents to one parent.

Access

About 16 percent of youths ages 13 to 17 lack health insurance. In 1995, some states have attempted to improve health care coverage for adolescents. **Connecticut** requires health care coverage to be extended, if funds are available, to children 18 years of age who are enrolled in the Healthy Steps Program. **Texas** established a program to provide primary health insurance coverage for children younger than 13 years of age who are ineligible for medical assistance under the state's Medicaid program. **Montana** expanded its Medicaid services to children under age 19 in certain cases, and due to budget reductions, **Oklahoma** cut its Medicaid services to 18-, 19- and 20-year-olds who are not eligible for AFDC.

Sexuality Education

In many schools, sexuality education is part of the health curriculum, with an emphasis on teen pregnancy prevention. According to a 1995 national survey of sex education laws conducted by the National Abortion and Reproductive Rights Action League (NARAL), 22 states and the District of Columbia require schools to provide both sexuality and STD/HIV education; 15 states require schools to provide only STD/HIV education; and 13 states do not require schools to provide either sexuality or STD/HIV education. The abstinence message has made its way to the forefront again with the increase in rates of HIV and other STDs and teen pregnancy. For those adolescents who are or have been sexually active, as well as those young people who are not yet sexually active, a number of curriculums have been developed and implemented. **Florida** enacted the Education Now and Babies Later (ENABL) Act, and **Minnesota** directed the Commissioner of Health to develop and implement the ENABL Program. The goal of the program is to reduce the incidence of adolescent pregnancies by encouraging abstinence. **North Carolina** mandated that

the state Department of Environment, Health and Natural Resources use up to $50,000 to fund a sex education curriculum that promotes abstinence until marriage. **Oklahoma** requires district school superintendents to approve all sex education curriculums and materials that are designed for the exclusive purpose of discussing sexual behavior or attitudes, and will primarily teach or inform students about the practice of abstinence. **Oregon** encourages the state Department of Education to develop curriculum guidelines that include teaching abstinence through student peer educators.

Community Health Services

Community-based health centers serve as resources available to adolescents for their primary and preventive health needs. **Hawaii**, **Minnesota**, **Nevada** and **Virginia** are among the states that provide state funds for such services for teens. These clinics are made more accessible to youth by being conveniently located, maintaining regular hours—including evening, weekend, school vacation and summer hours—and providing youth-oriented programs, including teen pregnancy prevention and mental health counseling.

Contraception

A teen who does not use contraception has a 90 percent chance of becoming pregnant during the first year of sexual activity. Contraception or referrals for contraception are available in some school-based and community health clinics. Some clinics require parental consent before contraceptives may be made available to students. **Louisiana** requires a physician to inform a patient about the treatment, risks and adverse effects of Norplant and other forms of contraceptives. In 1995, a number of states, including **California**, **Iowa**, **Maryland** and **South Carolina** enacted laws to provide family planning counseling and referrals to AFDC recipients. **North Carolina** allows students to receive information about where to obtain contraceptives in accordance with a local board's policy regarding parental consent.

HIV/AIDS

AIDS is the sixth leading cause of death among youths aged 15 to 24. Half of the people in the world infected with HIV/AIDS today were infected between the ages of 15 and 24. According to a report to President Clinton, recently released by the Office of National AIDS Policy, two Americans under the age of 20 become infected with HIV every hour of every day. Some 37 states have laws requiring HIV education in the schools. HIV prevention curricula or guidelines exist in 43 states, the District of Columbia and Puerto Rico. According to the Sex Information and Education Council of the United States, four states—Hawaii, Massachusetts, New Jersey and South Carolina—have exemplary HIV prevention and education curricula and guidelines. **Arizona** eliminated the mandate that schools provide instruction on AIDS. **Illinois** requires AIDS information materials to be targeted to populations in the state considered to be at high risk of HIV/AIDS. **New York** and **Rhode Island** amended laws related to HIV testing for certain juvenile offenders.

Mental Health

Suicide is the third most common cause of death among teens aged 15 to 19 years of age in the United States. A recent survey of adolescents aged 13 to 19 years reported that 60 percent of teens knew other teens who had attempted suicide. Fifteen percent of those teens surveyed had considered suicide themselves. **Connecticut** requires the Department of Children and Families to license outpatient psychiatric clinics for children, youth and families and to designate some of the clinics as child guidance clinics. **Missouri** created the Youth Opportunities and Violence Prevention Act. Some of the components of the act include mentor and role model programs, drug and alcohol prevention training programs and youth outreach and counseling programs. **Montana** created the Juvenile Justice and Juvenile Mental Health Study

Commission. **New Mexico** enacted a new Children's Mental Health and Developmental Disabilities Act. **Tennessee** defined the confidentiality and accessibility of minors' mental health records.

Adolescent Pregnancy

Every year, about 1 million teens become pregnant in the United States, a total of approximately 12 percent of adolescent women aged 15 to 19. Nearly 60 percent of these young women are living in poverty when they become mothers. In addition, nearly 60 percent of adolescent first-time birth delivery fees are covered by public funds. Often, education, employment and marriage are delayed or never attained. States continue to try to find ways to prevent teen pregnancies. **Arkansas and Arizona** both established a Teen Pregnancy Prevention Task Force, and **California** created a Teenage Pregnancy Prevention Grant Program targeted at elementary and secondary school students. **Colorado** authorized a statewide pilot program for teen pregnancy and dropout prevention to serve teenagers who are Medicaid recipients. Services provided will include counseling; vocational, health and education guidance; and public health services such as home visits or visiting nurse services. **Connecticut** established a three-year "Campaign for Our Children." **Florida, Minnesota** and **Wisconsin** are implementing the Education Now Babies Later Program which encourages abstinence. In 1995, numerous states enacted legislation that requires adolescent parents to live with their parent, guardian or in an adult-supervised situation to be eligible for AFDC benefits, with certain exceptions. **Iowa, Illinois, Indiana, Maryland, Minnesota, Nebraska, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Carolina, Tennessee** and **Virginia** are among those states. Parenting skills will be provided to teens who are already parents in **Iowa** and **Maine**.

School Health Services

Schools have become increasingly responsible for providing adolescent health services. More than 600 school-based health clinics nationwide exist on or near school grounds. The majority of clinics are found in high schools, but a growing number can be found in elementary and middle schools. These clinics offer confidential access to health services for teens who seek them. In addition to health services, most clinics offer education on such issues as conflict resolution, self-esteem, HIV/AIDS, nutrition, puberty, reproduction and anatomy, pregnancy, parenting, STDs, weight reduction, substance abuse and suicide prevention. **Delaware** included school-linked support services to help students with family or health problems. **Florida** now requires the development of policies relating to Medicaid provider agreements with school districts and certification of state matching amounts in order to maximize federal funding for certain services to students, in addition to other school health and Medicaid provisions. **Kentucky** also requires policies relating to local school districts and Medicaid for health-related services to eligible children with disabilities under age 21. **Nevada** extended the requirement that school districts achieve and maintain a ratio of one school nurse for every 1,000 students enrolled in the district through January 1, 1997, and **New Mexico** delayed for two years the mandate that public schools hire school nurses. **North Carolina** is requiring that a comprehensive school health education program be developed and administered to students from kindergarten through ninth grade.

Sexually Transmitted Diseases

Three million teenagers aged 13 to 19 acquire a sexually transmitted disease (STD) every year in the United States. People under 25 account for two-thirds of all new infections each year. Among the most common STDs are chlamydia, trichomoniasis, gonorrhea, human papilloma virus (HPV), genital warts, hepatitis B, syphilis and HIV. Chlamydia, trichomoniasis, gonorrhea and syphilis can be cured with antibiotics if detected early, but other viral infections such as genital warts, genital herpes, hepatitis B and HIV remain incurable. Some of these diseases, such as chlamydia, can lead to infertility and even death in both men and

women. Genital warts can be a catalyst for cervical cancer. **California**, **Illinois**, **Louisiana**, **Maryland**, and **North Carolina** are among the states that enacted legislation in 1995 regarding education about preventing the spread of STDs.

Substance Abuse

Substance abuse frequently starts during youth and continues into adulthood. According to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention's *Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System*, 81 percent of students nationwide have had a drink of alcohol in their lifetimes, with 48 percent reporting current use. Nearly one-third (33 percent) of students report using marijuana during their lifetimes, with 18 percent reporting current use, and 5 percent have used cocaine, with 2 percent reporting current use. In addition, 2.2 percent of students had used steroids without a doctor's prescription. **Alabama** created the Alabama Drug Education and Awareness Oversight Council to provide for grants for drug education and awareness programs in the state. **Alabama**, **Alaska**, **Iowa** and **Louisiana** are some of the states revoking, and **Delaware** is suspending minors' driver's licenses for illegal possession or consumption of alcohol. **Florida** and **Tennessee** made revisions to the standards regarding the use of ephedrine, which can be found in products used for stimulation, mental alertness, weight loss, appetite control, energy or other indications not approved by the United States Food and Drug Administration. **Idaho** increased the penalty for possession of marijuana by a minor and **Illinois** allows minors who are at least 15 years of age who are charged with the manufacture or delivery of cannabis at a school or in public housing to be prosecuted as adults. **Idaho** established the Idaho Substance Abuse Program in the local school districts, using funds from the cigarette tax passed last year. **Michigan** allows youths under age 18 to be involved in undercover sting operations with parental permission.

Tobacco

To prevent another type of substance abuse, Congress passed the Synar Amendment in 1992, which requires states to enact and enforce laws prohibiting the sale of cigarettes to children under 18. States that do not comply will be denied full substance abuse prevention and treatment block grants. The Department of Health and Human Services has the power to reduce funding to the states by as much as 40 percent if they do not comply. All 50 states and the District of Columbia ban the sale of tobacco to minors and at least 20 states enacted legislation in 1995 to address youth access to tobacco. These enactments range from penalties to minors for possessing tobacco, the placement of tobacco product vending machines, tobacco taxes for the prevention and reduction of tobacco use through education, unannounced inspections of retailers who sell tobacco products and other provisions.

The resources in the appendix list a number of issue-related organizations and the adolescent health coordinators of the 50 states.

ABORTION

DE **Vol. 70, Del. Laws, Chap. 238 (1995)** requires the provider of an abortion to give **notice to the parent or legal guardian** of a minor prior to performing an abortion on that minor.

IL **1995 Ill. Laws, P.A. 89-18** creates the Parental Notice of Abortion Act of 1995. The act provides that no person may perform an abortion upon a minor unless the person performing the abortion has given **48 hours notice** to an adult family member. The act provides for judicial waiver and civil and criminal penalties, and authorizes disciplinary action.

KY **1994 Ky. Acts, Chap. 253** changes the requirement that a minor obtain **consent** for an abortion **from both parents to one parent**. The act also removes the requirement that the minor's informed written consent be signed and notarized.

LA **1995 La. Act 1254** provides for court orders authorizing a minor to make a decision concerning an abortion. The act requires **counseling sessions**, among other provisions.

MO **1995 Mo. Laws, SB 279** requires the Circuit Court and various state departments to develop and implement procedures for including or referring **case management services** for their clients or patients. Case managers are required to offer specific services, and the offer is to be recorded, whether accepted or rejected. Services include **assuring that a client** who is considering abortion **is fully informed** of the consequences and that their choice is truly and freely made; promoting early entry into prenatal care and discussing the socioeconomic factors which may induce the client to fail to pursue adequate prenatal care or to seek an abortion, and refer her to services which remove those factors; involving the father or spouse and parents of minors when appropriate, if approved by the client in writing; and referring and placing the client with professional counselors and support services agencies.

MT **1995 Mont. Laws, 174** requires **parental notification** prior to an abortion for a minor or incompetent person. The act provides a judicial waiver of notification and penalties.

MT **1995 Mont. Laws, Chap. 321** clarifies that **only** a **physician may perform** an abortion.

MT **1995 Mont. Laws, Chap. 469** defines "minor" as a female under 18 years of age who is not an emancipated minor for the Parental Notice of Abortion Act. The act requires **parental notification** prior to an abortion for a minor or incompetent person and provides a judicial waiver of notification.

MT **1995 Mont. Laws, Chap. 566** amends the Woman's Right-to-Know Act by requiring **printed materials** on abortion to **be unbiased**; states that it is **unlawful** for any individual **to coerce** a woman not to undergo an abortion; and contains objective information describing the possible detrimental psychological effects of adoption. The act requires that the department design a reporting process that **ensures confidentiality** regarding the physician or physician's agent within the department's records. The act allows a **civil action** to be filed for a woman who is under 18 years of age or who is physically or mentally incapacitated. The act defines "abortion" and "attempted abortion" and outlines what **information should be provided** to a woman on the risks, affects, and alternatives to the abortion. The act also outlines **when**

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an abortion **may not be performed**, provides **informed consent guidelines** and amends penalty provisions.

NC **1995 N.C. Sess. Laws, Chap. 534** requires a **comprehensive school health education program** to be developed and administered to pupils from kindergarten through ninth grade, and provides program inclusions.* The Board of Education is required to supervise the development and operation of a statewide program that: develops objectives for instruction in the prevention of sexually transmitted diseases; evaluates and may develop an abstinence until marriage curricula; makes teaching units available for review by parents and gives an opportunity for approval and consent by parents; gives local boards of education the authority to expand on subject areas to be included with certain requirements; allows students to receive **information** about where **to obtain** contraceptives and abortion **referral services** in accordance with a local board's policy regarding parental consent; and allows school health coordinators to be employed to assist in the instruction of any portion of the program.

OH **1995 Ohio Laws, H. 135** prohibits knowingly performing or attempting to perform **a dilation and extraction procedure** for the purposes of abortion. Anyone who violates this act is guilty of performing an **unlawful abortion procedure,** which is a felony of the fourth degree.

SC **1995 S.C. Acts, Act 102** creates the Family Independence Act of 1995 to further the state's policy that personal and parental responsibility are required for citizens to attain independence. The goal of the act is to **assist families to become economically independent** through the reformation of four major aspects of public assistance, including parental employment and training that requires AFDC recipients who are minor mothers to participate in family skills training, which can include alcohol and drug assessments and family planning consistent with Medicaid regulations so that **state-funded abortions are not permitted**. Another aspect of the act is parental responsibility, which requires minors to remain in school and to remain in their parent's home if they have children, except under certain circumstances. There are many other aspects of the act that are not summarized here.

TN **1995 Tenn. Pub. Acts, Chap. 458 revives** and **reenacts parental consent** to perform an abortion on a minor. The act also allows a minor to petition the court for a waiver of consent on her own behalf if she is unable to obtain consent otherwise.

ABSTINENCE/SEXUALITY EDUCATION

AZ **1995 Ariz. Sess. Laws, Chap. 190** establishes a **Teenage Pregnancy Prevention Task Force** and provides appropriations. The task force will gather information on the state's teenage prevention programs, make recommendations on policies and programs that are most effective at reducing teen pregnancy and oversee a statewide **media campaign** aimed at reducing teen pregnancy by promoting an **abstinence-only message**.

CA **1995 Cal. Stats., Chap. 281** requires development of a 2 1/2-year **curriculum** to be included in the basic **foster parent training** effort. Topics include teenage pregnancy prevention that focuses on abstinence as the most effective means against pregnancy and STDs, including AIDS, and that all other methods of contraception carry a risk of failure in preventing unwanted teen pregnancy.

CA **1995 Cal. Stats., Chap. 462** authorizes Los Angeles County, until January 1, 1999, to implement a **pilot** project to provide **AFDC and Medi-Cal applicants and recipients**, at the time of approval or recertification of eligibility, with specified information, in writing, in regard to **sex education**, the transmission of the HIV virus, drug use, family planning services and birth control devices.

CT **1995 Conn. Acts, P.A. 227** establishes a three-year **media campaign** for the purpose of reducing adolescent pregnancy. The Department of Public Health and Addiction Services and the Department of Social Services are required to create a joint program **between public and private organizations**. The "Campaign for Our Children" strategies must include: delaying sexual intercourse; educating males about sexual and parental responsibilities, including child support; promoting communication skills to help parents educate adolescents; promoting self-esteem and individual skills through community involvement; and educating communities about sexual assault laws against minors.

FL **1995 Fla. Laws, Chap. 321** creates the Education Now and Babies Later (**ENABL**) Act. The goal of the act is to reduce the incidence of childhood pregnancies by encouraging **abstinence**. The program will provide a multifaceted, primary prevention, community health approach to educating and supporting youth in the decision to abstain from sexual involvement.

MN **1995 Minn. Laws, Chap. 257, Art. 4, Sec. 1** directs the Commissioner of Health to develop and implement the **ENABL** Program, targeted to adolescents 12 to 14 years of age, with the goal of reducing the incidence of adolescent pregnancy in the state. The program is required to be a multifaceted, primary prevention, community health promotion approach to educating and supporting adolescents in the decision to postpone sexual involvement. The act provides definitions, specific duties of the commissioner and program components.

NC **1995 N.C. Sess. Laws, Chap. 507, Sec. 26.5A** allows the Department of Environment, Health and Natural Resources in the 1995-96 fiscal year to use up to $50,000 to fund a **sex education curriculum** that promotes **abstinence until marriage**. School systems that apply for these funds may receive up to 2,500 each, and they are not prohibited from receiving private funds for this curriculum.

NC **1995 N.C. Sess. Laws, Chap. 534** requires a **comprehensive school health education program** to be developed and administered to pupils from kindergarten through ninth grade, and provides program inclusions. The Board of Education is required to supervise the development and operation of a statewide program that: develops objectives for **instruction** in the prevention of sexually transmitted diseases; evaluates and may develop an **abstinence until marriage curricula**; makes teaching units available for review by parents and gives an opportunity for approval and **consent by parents**; gives local Boards of Education the authority to expand on subject areas to be included with certain requirements; allows students to receive information about where to obtain contraceptives and abortion referral services in accordance with a local board's policy regarding parental consent; and allows school health coordinators to be employed to assist in the instruction of any portion of the program.

OK **1995 Okla. Sess. Laws, Chap. 298** requires district **school superintendents** to **approve** all **sex education curricula** and **materials** that are designed for the exclusive purpose of discussing sexual behavior or attitudes and that will primarily teach or inform students about the practice of abstinence. The superintendent is to make the curriculum available and to provide **prior written notice to parents** of their right to inspect it. The superintendent is to inform them of their obligation to notify the school in writing if they do not want their child to participate in a class or program.

OR **1995 Or. Laws, SJR 22** encourages the Department of Education to develop **curriculum guidelines** that include teaching **abstinence through student peer educators** in accordance with the "Grady Memorial Curriculum," which teaches teens to delay sexual involvement.

WA **1993 Wash. Laws, Chap. 407** establishes a program within the Department of Health to fund **community-based teen pregnancy prevention** projects. The projects will be evaluated by the reduction of pregnancy and birth rates among adolescents in the community served. The applications for funding will include components that address religious, cultural and socioeconomic differences in the community to be served, and the inclusion of **sexual abstinence** as an acceptable method of pregnancy prevention. A teen pregnancy prevention **media campaign** will be conducted in conjunction with local media outlets and interested organizations and corporations.

ADOLESCENT HEALTH (MISCELLANEOUS)

AR **1995 Ark. Acts, Act 1146** requires the State Department of Education to convene a task force to address issues related to the **education** of students who are **medically fragile, chronically ill or technologically dependent**.

CA **1995 Cal. Stats., Chap. 269** requires the State Department of Education, through its Healthy Kids Resource Center, to identify and **distribute information** to public schools about programs or curricula **on self-reliance and safety** designed **to** teach **students** skills and to help them develop the self-esteem necessary to recognize and prevent any child endangerment.

CT **1995 Conn. Acts, P.A. 205 expands** the Healthy Steps program to children up to the age of 18. Healthy Steps is a public and private partnership that provides **health insurance** to children in the New Haven area.

FL **1995 Fla. Laws, Chap. 256** relates to the **confidentiality of records**. The act revises and readopts exemptions from public records requirements for records of assessment and treatment services for serious or habitual juvenile offenders and child offenders.

FL **1995 Fla. Laws, Chap. 431** implements **AFDC eligibility** for a full-time student in secondary school or vocational training, or the equivalent; the student is expected to **complete the program by age 19**, at which time eligibility for basic benefits ends.

KY **1994 Ky. Acts, Chap. 194** increases from 16 to 21 the membership of the Interagency **Task Force** on Family Resource Centers and Youth Services Centers, and **extends** the **implementation plan** until 1997.

LA **1995 La. Act 798** authorizes the Office of Public Health of the Department of Health and Hospitals and parish health units to establish **immunization registries** for the purpose of improving rates of the state's children and young adults in order to prevent the spread of disease at which the immunizations are directed. The act requires registries to be established in accordance with the act and to provide for a method of **informing the parent**, guardian or registrant when the registrant is **due or is late** for a recommended immunization.

LA **1995 La. Act 988** requires the Secretary of the Department of Social Services and the Secretary of the Department of Health and Hospitals to require that all **recipients** under age 18, and all recipients' **dependents** under age 18, **on public assistance** programs described in the act (AFDC and Medicaid) to **present** to the agency issuing the public assistance **proof of immunity or immunizations** against vaccine-preventable diseases or evidence that such an immunization program is in progress. A person is exempt if the person or the person's parent or guardian submits a written statement from a physician stating that the procedure is contraindicated for medical reasons or if the person or the person's parent or guardian objects on religious grounds.

LA **1995 La. Act 1101** makes it **unlawful** for any person to perform **dental work** on minors involving the placement of gold fillings, crowns and dentures **without parental** or guardian **consent**.

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MD **1995 Md. Laws, Chap. 473** authorizes a minor to **consent** to specified **medical screening and examinations** after admission into a **detention center**, including treatment services or advice about drug abuse, alcoholism, sexually transmitted disease, pregnancy, contraception or other sterilization, among other services.

MN **1995 Minn. Laws, Chap. 207, Art. 4, Sec. 2, Subd. 1** requires the Commissioner of Human Services to request proposals for providing **safe houses and transitional housing** for **homeless youth**. The act creates a review committee to review and evaluate the proposals. The commissioner is required to assist in coordinating funding for youth and to analyze the needs of homeless youth and the gaps in services.

MO **1995 Mo. Laws, HB 178** allows any person 18 years of age or older, or any person under the age of 18 with **parental consent**, who has indicated a desire to make an **organ donation** through specified methods to contact the Department of Health so that the information may be included in their registry. Failure to make the contact is not construed to challenge the validity of the donation.

NV **1995 Nev. Stats., Chap. 721** requires the Department of Human Resources to create and administer a program that establishes **family resource centers** in at-risk neighborhoods. Centers may provide or refer people to several types of services, including parenting classes, educational programs, job training, health and mental health services, day care and transportation. However, centers may not administer drugs or contraceptives or provide medical or dental services to minors without their parents' written consent.

NH **1995 N.H. Laws, Chap. 258** increases the **membership** of the Healthy Kids Board of Directors and provides that grants, gifts, donations and participant premium payments will be considered funds of the corporation, not revenue of the state.

NM **1995 N.M. Laws, Chap. 116** enacts the Uniform Anatomical Gift Act to allow an individual who is at least 16 years of age to make a **donation** of **all or part of a human body** to take effect upon or after the death of that individual. An individual may make an anatomical gift if the procedures as outlined in the act are followed. The act also provides for appropriate revocation and objection to anatomical gifts, as well as for protective measures for the use, delivery and sale or purchase of a gift.

NM **1995 N.M. Laws, Chap. 182** enacts the Uniform Health Care Decision Act, which allows an adult or **emancipated minor**, while having the capacity, to make his own **health care decisions**. The person is allowed to give individual instruction concerning those health care decisions. The instruction may be limited to take effect only if a specified condition arises. An adult or emancipated minor, while having the capacity, may also execute a power of attorney for health care in the event that the individual lacks the capacity to make certain decisions.

NY **1995 N.Y. Laws, Chap. 516** directs the court, in committing a defendant who is not yet 18 years of age to the Department of Correctional Services, to inquire as to whether the parents or legal guardian of the defendant, if present, will grant the minor the capacity to **consent** to routine medical, dental and mental health services and treatment, among other related stipulations.

ND **1995 N.D. Sess. Laws, Chap. 255** gives a person with durable **power of attorney** more authority over an appointed guardian or custodian in cases involving an incapacitated **minor** health **patient**.

OH **1995 Ohio Laws, H. 167** establishes sanctions if the Ohio Department of Human Services requires **proof of immunization** for persons under age 19 as a **condition of** Aid to Dependent Children (**ADC**) **eligibility** and a person fails to provide the proof.

OK **1995 Okla. Sess. Laws, Chap. 137** adds the Oklahoma Health Care Authority to the Act for Coordination of **Special Services** to Children and Youth.

TN **1995 Tenn. Pub. Acts, HR 141** continues the Special Legislative **Task Force** on Adolescent Development.

TX **1995 Tex. Gen. Laws, Chap. 386** adds **hepatitis B** to the immunizations required for school children. The act provides that immunization against hepatitis B is not required until a date specified by the Board of Health, and it authorizes the board to stagger implementation of the requirement.

WA **1995 Wash. Laws, Chap. 132** authorizes persons at least 16 years of age to make **anatomical gifts** if a parent or guardian signs the document of gift.

COMMUNITY HEALTH SERVICES

HI **1995 Hawaii Sess. Laws, SCR 193** requests interagency commitment to **removing barriers** to community-based efforts to address issues of teen pregnancy prevention and teen parenting.

MN **1995 Minn. Laws, Chap. 3, Art. 16, Sec. 1-5** establishes the Department of Children, Families and Learning. The act establishes duties and outlines how the department can **increase** the capacity of communities to measurably improve the **well-being of children** and families.

MN **1995 Minn. Laws, Chap. 3, Art. 3, Sec. 4** allows integrated local service agencies that serve children and their families to serve **individuals with disabilities** through age 21.

MN **1995 Minn. Laws, Chap. 226, Art 3, Sec. 44** allows the Commissioner of Public Safety to establish up to three **pilot** projects at **neighborhood centers** serving youths to offer recreational activities, social services, meals, job skills and career services, and to provide referrals for other services outside the centers.

MN **1995 Minn. Laws, Chap. 226, Art. 4, Sec. 4** expands the community **crime reduction grant** program administered by the Commissioner of Public Safety to include grants for community-based programs that provide services to **homeless youth**.

NV **1995 Nev. Stats., Chap. 721** requires the Department of Human Resources to create and administer a program that establishes community **family resource centers** in at-risk neighborhoods. The act provides procedures for determination and evaluation of neighborhoods, funding sources and set-up and reporting procedures. The act also outlines what services the center may provide, including referrals to reduce the rate of pregnancy in unmarried teenage girls and to reduce the dropout rate. The act stipulates that centers may not administer drugs or contraceptives or provide medical or dental services to minors without their parents' written consent.

VA **1995 Va. Acts, Chap. 852** establishes a **block grant** program to fund the At-Risk Add-On Program; dropout prevention; Project Discovery; English as a second language programs, including programs for over-age nonschool students; Advancement Via Individual Determination; the Homework Assistance Program; Reading Recovery; and school/community health centers.

CONTRACEPTION/FAMILY PLANNING

CA **1995 Cal. Stats., Chap. 462** allows the County of Los Angeles to implement a **pilot** project in the Compton and South Central offices for the provision of **applicants** for assistance under the AFDC program and the **Medi-Cal** (California's Medicaid program) program with informative materials that include, but are not limited to, basic **sex education**, general facts on HIV transmission, the potential risks of drug use during pregnancy, referrals to facilities that provide free family planning services and a list of available **birth control** devices.

IA **1995 Iowa Acts, Chap. 53** relates to the **Family Investment Program** (formerly known as AFDC) and related human services programs by requiring the Department of Human Services to apply for certain **federal waivers**. Some of the goals of the program include encouraging **responsible family planning** decision making. The Department of Human Services is required to discuss with participants orally and in writing the financial implications of additional children and available family planning resources. In addition, the department is to include family planning **counseling** as an optional component of the JOBS Program and is to include the participant's family planning objectives in the participant's family investment agreement.

LA **1995 La. Act 1168** requires a physician to **disclose** to a patient, when the medical treatment involves the surgical implantation of **Norplant** contraceptive device, the known and significant or other material **risks**, the known adverse results and alternative methods of contraception.

MD **1995 Md. Laws, Chap. 473** authorizes a minor to **consent** to specified medical screening and examinations after admission into a **detention center**, including treatment **services** or advice about drug abuse, alcoholism, sexually transmitted disease, pregnancy, contraception or other sterilization, among other services.

MD **1995 Md. Laws, Chap. 491** requires the Secretary of Human Resources to establish and implement a Welfare Reform **Pilot** Program in Baltimore City, Prince George's and Ann Arundel Counties. The act reforms a number of areas within the welfare program, including allowing the Department of Human Resources to refer recipients to family planning **counseling and services** as appropriate.

NV **1995 Nev. Stats., Chap. 721** requires the Department of Human Resources to create and administer a program that establishes **family resource centers** in **at-risk neighborhoods**. Centers may provide or refer people to several types of **services**, including parenting classes, educational programs, job training, health and mental health services, day care and transportation. However, centers may not administer drugs or contraceptives or provide medical or dental services to minors without their parents' written consent.

NC **1995 N.C. Sess. Laws, Chap. 534** requires a **comprehensive school health education** program to be developed and administered to pupils from kindergarten through ninth grade, and provides program inclusions. The Board of Education is required to supervise the development and operation of **statewide** programs that: develop objectives for instruction in the prevention of sexually transmitted diseases; evaluate and may develop an **abstinence** until marriage curricula; make teaching units available for **review by parents** and give an opportunity for approval and consent by parents; give local boards of

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education the authority to expand on subject areas to be included with certain requirements; allow students to receive information about where to obtain contraceptives and abortion referral services in accordance with a local board's policy regarding parental consent; and allow school health **coordinators** to be employed to assist in the instruction of any portion of the program.

SC **1995 S.C. Acts, Act 102** creates the Family Independence Act of 1995 to further the state's policy that **personal and parental responsibility** are required for citizens **to attain independence**. The goal of the act is to assist families to become economically independent through the reformation of four major aspects of public assistance, including parental employment and training, which requires AFDC recipients who are minor mothers to participate in family skills training including alcohol and drug assessments and family planning consistent with Medicaid regulations, so that state funded abortions are not permitted. Another aspect of the act is parental responsibility, which requires minors to remain in school and to remain in their parents' home if they have children, except under certain circumstances. There are many other aspects of the act that are not summarized here.

HIV/AIDS

AZ **1995 Ariz. Laws, Chap. 46** amends consent to HIV **testing** of a patient by requiring **hospitals** performing the test to have **written informed consent**, and others testing outside the hospital to have specific oral or written informed consent before ordering the test. The act provides for others to give the consent for individuals lacking the capacity to give it. The act also specifies information that must be provided to the patient when obtaining the oral or written consent.

AZ **1995 Ariz. Laws, Chap. 268** eliminates the **mandate** that schools provide **instruction** on AIDS, and amends the act to require either the Department of Health Services or the Department of Education, upon request, to review AIDS instruction materials.

CA **1995 Cal. Stats., Chap. 281** requires development of a 2 1/2-year **curriculum** to be included in the basic **foster parent training** effort. Topics include teenage pregnancy prevention that focuses on abstinence as the most effective means against pregnancy, and STDs, including AIDS, and that all other methods of contraception carry a risk of failure in preventing unwanted teen pregnancy.

CA **1995 Cal. Stats., Chap. 462** authorizes Los Angeles County, until January 1, 1999, to implement a **pilot** project to provide **AFDC and Medi-Cal** applicants and **recipients**, at the time of approval or recertification of eligibility, with **specified information**, in writing, in regard to sex education, the transmission of HIV, drug use, family planning services and birth control devices.

IL **1995 Ill. Laws, P.A. 89-363** requires AIDS **information** materials **to** be **targeted** to African-Americans, Hispanics and any other **populations** in the state considered to be at high risk for the disease.

NY **1995 N.Y. Laws, Chap. 76** amends the criminal procedure law, the family court act and the public health law related to HIV **testing** for certain criminal defendants and juveniles.

NC **1995 N.C. Sess. Laws, Chap. 534** amends the laws related to **school** HIV/AIDS **education**. The act requires public schools to teach the **prevention** of STDs, including AIDS and other communicable diseases, in an **abstinence** until marriage education program for pupils from kindergarten through ninth grade.

RI **1995 R.I. Pub. Laws, Chap. 105** amends the state's laws related to **sexual assault**. The act authorizes a court to order that an adult **convicted** of a sex offense or a juvenile adjudicated for a sex offense **be tested** for HIV upon the petition of the victim, immediate family members of the victim or the victim's guardian. Test results must be reported to the court, which will then disclose the results to the victim of the offense who requested the disclosure.

INSURANCE

AR **1995 Ark. Acts, Act 685** mandates the **coverage** of children's **preventive health** care to age 21 in health insurance contracts.

CT **1995 Conn. Acts, P.A. 205** requires **coverage** be **extended**, if funds are available, to children 18 years of age who are enrolled in "Healthy Steps." Previously, coverage was only provided through age 13.

LA **1995 La. Act 236** establishes guidelines for determining basic child support. In addition, the cost of health insurance premiums incurred on behalf of the child, if any, was added to the basic **child support obligation**. The law authorizes the court in its discretion to order either parent to enroll or maintain an insurable child in a health benefits plan, policy or program.

LA **1995 La. Act 707** provides a method by which the Department of Social Services in AFDC and non-AFDC cases in which the department is rendering **child support** services can enforce **medical support orders**, which require a parent to enroll or maintain a child in a health insurance program. The act further provides that if the parent fails to provide the department with written proof that the child is enrolled in a health insurance program providing the coverage required by the court order within 30 days after the court issued the medical support order and after notice to the parent that the department will enforce the order by notice to the employer to enroll the child, the department may serve upon the parent's employer a notice to enroll the child in the employee's health insurance program.

NC **1995 N.C. Sess. Laws, Chap. 63** requires that females 13 years of age or older participating in a managed care arrangement offered under a health benefit plan for health care services have, and be made aware that they have, direct **access to obstetricians and gynecologists.**

ND **1995 N.D. Sess. Laws, Chap. 246** changes the **definition of "dependent"** for health insurance coverage. The act includes a dependent of an unmarried child, changes the age of an unmarried child from 19 to 22, and changes the age of an unmarried full-time student from 23 to 26.

TX **1995 Tex. Gen. Laws, Chap. 1919** establishes a **pilot** program to provide primary care health insurance **coverage for children** younger than 13 years of age who are **ineligible for medical assistance** under the state's Medicaid program. The Department of Health may provide this program through local public schools, and may use the Florida "Healthy Kids Corporation" as a model.

UT **1995 Utah Laws, Chap. 137** provides conditions that require an individual or group health insurance policy or health maintenance organization to provide **coverage** of **unmarried dependents** until age 26.

MEDICAID

CA **1995 Cal. Stats., Chap. 462** authorizes the County of Los Angeles, until January 1, 1996, to implement a **pilot** project to **provide Aid to Families with Dependent Children and Medi-Cal applicants** and recipients, at the time of approval or recertification of eligibility, **with specified information**, in writing, in regard to sex education, the transmission of the HIV virus, drug use, family planning services and birth control devices.

CO **1995 Colo. Sess. Laws, Chap. 162** authorizes the Department of Health Care Policy and Financing to implement a statewide **pilot** program for **teen pregnancy and dropout prevention** to serve teenagers who are **Medicaid recipients**. The purpose of the program is to reduce the incidence of teen pregnancy and school dropouts by providing support services to at-risk teenagers and to teen parents. Services will include intensive individual or group counseling; vocational, health and education guidance; and public health services such as home visits or visiting nurse services. The department may also develop incentives for teen parents who receive public assistance to become self-sufficient and delay further parenting choices. The program is required to be financed with federal funds, local contributions and any grants or donations from private entities. The department will provide a report before July 1, 1997.

DC **1995 D.C. Stat., Act 11-6** brings the District of Columbia's Medicaid program into **compliance**, on an emergency basis due to Congressional adjournment, with new **federal requirements** imposed by the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1993.

FL **1995 Fla. Laws, Chap. 336** requires the development of policies relating to Medicaid **provider agreements with school districts** and certification of state matching amounts in order **to maximize federal funding** for certain services to students. In addition, the Agency for Health Care Administration, in coordination with the Department of Education, will evaluate the implications of expanding the existing Early Periodic Screening, Diagnosis and Treatment outreach and case management system to allow for reimbursement of related administrative activities performed by schools and school-based personnel. They will also evaluate the impact of current Florida Medicaid provider qualifications and reimbursement policies and procedures on the efforts of schools to maximize Medicaid reimbursements for school-based health care services, and the implications of making changes to those qualifications, policies and procedures. In addition, they will evaluate the impact of exempting all Medicaid reimbursable health care services in a child's individualized education plan from Medicaid prior authorization requirements.

KY **1994 Ky. Acts, Chap. 376** requires polices be developed to assure that local school districts providing a **funding match** have direct access to Medicaid funding as Medicaid providers for the provision of health-related services to eligible **children with disabilities** under the age of 21.

LA **1995 La. Act 998** requires that all **recipients** under age 18 **and** all **recipients' dependents** under age 18 on public assistance programs (AFDC and Medicaid) described in the act present to the agency issuing the public assistance **proof of immunity or immunizations** against vaccine-preventable diseases or evidence that such an immunization program is in progress. A person is exempt if the person or the person's parent or guardian submits a written statement from a physician stating that the procedure is contraindicated for medical reasons or if the person or the person's parent or guardian objects on

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religious grounds.

MT **1995 Mont. Laws, Chap. 544** provides for the **expansion** of Medicaid services to children under the age of 19 in certain conditions.

OK **1995 Okla. Sess. Laws, Chap. 261** contains **budget reductions** which include elimination of 18-, 19- and 20-year-olds who are not eligible for AFDC from eligibility in the Medicaid program.

OR **1995 Or. Laws, Chap. 816** requires the parent of a child receiving AFDC to **participate in** applicable job training, education, mental health or drug addiction **programs**. The act limits AFDC to 24 months unless the parent is enrolled in community work and a training program. The act also defines a minor parent, and requires a minor parent who receives aid on behalf of a dependent child to **live with** the child's **grandparents**.

SC **1995 S.C. Acts, Act 102** creates the **Family Independence Act** of 1995 to further the state's policy that personal and parental responsibility are required for citizens to attain independence. The goal of the act is to **assist families to become economically independent** through the reformation of four major aspects of public assistance, including parental employment and training, which requires AFDC recipients who are minor mothers to participate in family skills training, including alcohol and drug assessments and family planning consistent with Medicaid regulations, so that state funded abortions are not permitted. Another aspect of the act is parental responsibility, which requires minors to remain in school and to remain in their parents' home if they have children, except under certain circumstances. There are many other aspects of the act that are not summarized here.

TX **1995 Tex. Gen. Laws, Chap. 191** establishes a **pilot** program to provide **primary care health insurance coverage** for children younger than 13 years of age who are **ineligible for medical assistance** under the state's Medicaid program. The Department of Health may provide this program through local public schools and may use the Florida "Healthy Kids Corporation" as a model.

MENTAL HEALTH

AR **1996 Ark. Acts, Acts 765 and 809** establish guidelines for **placement** of emotionally disturbed youth in **out-of-state** facilities.

CA **1995 Cal. Stats., Res. Chap. 18 proclaims** Thursday, April 25, 1995, as "**Take Our Daughters to Work Day**," when mothers, fathers, friends and relatives are encouraged to take girls ages 9 to 15 years of age to work with them for a day as a means of **sparking** their **vision** about their own future in the work force.

CA **1995 Cal. Stats., Chap. 712** removes the limitation prohibiting the delegation to each county of all or part of the responsibility for determining the liability for the cost of care provided under the county Mental Health Program in a state hospital for mentally disordered children.

CT **1995 Conn. Acts, P.A. 349** requires the Department of Children and Families to **license** outpatient psychiatric clinics for children, youth and families and to designate some of them as child guidance clinics. The department must adopt regulations on licensure.

IN **1995 Ind. Laws, P.L. 6** provides that if an individual is at least 18 years old and has a legal **guardian**, that individual may not be **admitted** by the legal guardian **to a state institution**.

IA **1995 Iowa Acts, Chap. 82** provides **procedures** for a juvenile court hearing in the event a **minor objects to voluntary placement** in the state hospital-schools and related facilities initiated by the minor's parent, guardian or custodian. The act also makes **revisions regarding release** of a minor, and **expands the statutory purpose** of the state hospital-schools to include disabilities other than mental retardation.

LA **1995 La. Act 1287** amends and defines the treatment and **rights of minor patients** suffering from mental illness and substance abuse in regard to the use of restraint and seclusion.

ME **1995 Me. Laws, Chap. 301** establishes a **procedure for identifying** children in need of supervision and addressing their needs. The act **defines children in need of supervision**. Among other related provisions, the act also requires the Department of Mental Health and Mental Retardation to develop a capacity to **provide facilities** within the state for children who require **long-term care** for mental illness and other conditions.

MD **1995 Md. Laws, Chap. 178** creates a state debt not to exceed $1,150,000 with a matching fund requirement for a grant to Sheppard and Enoch Pratt Hospital for the planning, design, construction and equipping of a residential treatment center and special school, located in Frederick County, for seriously mentally and emotionally disturbed youth.

MN **1995 Minn. Laws, Chap. 207, Art. 8, Sec. 4** adds to the Children's Mental Health Act a definition of "**transition services**" as mental health services that promote movement from school to post-school activities.

MN **1995 Minn. Laws, Chap. 207, Art. 8, Sec. 8** permits county boards to **continue** to provide **services** under

the Children's Mental Health Act to persons **over 18 but under 21 years** of age, if the person is receiving special education services or if it is in the person's best interest to continue receiving services under the act.

MN **1995 Minn. Laws, Chap. 207, Art. 8, Sec. 12** adds to the Children's Community-Based Mental Health Fund **grants for** community-based services for seriously emotionally disturbed adolescents who exhibit **violent behavior**. The act provides guidelines for the grants.

MS **1995 Miss. Laws, Chap. 528** requires that mentally ill or mentally retarded adolescents who have committed a crime and are part of the **judicial system** be **housed** in one of two facilities if it is not acceptable for them to be with nonhandicapped inmates and if they meet certain commitment criteria.

MO **1995 Mo. Laws, HBs 174, 325, 326, Sec. 11** creates the **Youth Opportunities and Violence Prevention Act**. Some of the components of the act include mentor and role model programs, drug and alcohol prevention training programs for youth and youth outreach and counseling programs.

MT **1995 Mont. Laws, Chap. 436** creates the **Juvenile Justice and Juvenile Mental Health Study Commission**, and outlines its composition, powers and duties and funding and duration. The act also requires the commission to complete a legislative report.

NV **1995 Nev. Stats., Chap. 632** requires a petition for the **involuntary** court-ordered **admission** of a minor to a mental health facility. The petition is to include a statement signed by a parent or guardian that they do not object to the filing of the petition.

NV **1995 Nev. Stats., Chap. 721** requires the Department of Human Resources to create and administer a program that establishes **family resource centers** in at-risk neighborhoods. Centers may provide or refer people to several types of services, including parenting classes, educational programs, job training, health and mental health services, day care and transportation.

NJ **1995 N.J. Laws, AJR 31** permanently establishes the last Thursday in April as "Take Our **Daughters to Work** Day."

NM **1995 N.M. Laws, Chap. 207** enacts a new Children's Mental Health and Developmental Disabilities Act. Major **changes** from the previous act include: the **elimination of behavioral modification restrictions**; the consolidation of abuse or neglect and mental health proceedings; and the creation of **resource consultants** to assist families in finding the **least restrictive treatments** or services for children. The act provides that children 14 years of age and older are entitled to an attorney or **guardian ad litem** at all proceedings under the act.

NY **1995 N.Y. Laws, Chap. 516** directs the court, in **committing a defendant** who is not yet 18 years of age to the Department of Correctional Services, to inquire as to whether the parents or legal guardian of the defendant, if present, will grant the minor the capacity to **consent to routine** medical, dental and mental health **services** and treatment, among other related stipulations.

NC **1995 N.C. Sess. Laws, Chap. 249** defines eligible **assaultive and violent children** and ensures that they are provided **services**.

NC **1995 N.C. Sess. Laws, Chap. 336** requires mental health and substance abuse agencies to notify and consult with parents before **discharging** their children.

NC **1995 N.C. Sess. Laws, Chap. 534** requires that minors admitted to a 24-hour facility for treatment of mental illness or substance abuse have a completed **treatment plan** before discharge.

ND **1995 N.D. Sess. Laws, Chap. 152** restricts a counseling center from disclosing private information about a minor to the parent, guardian or custodian unless they are authorized to do so by the minor. However, the act allows **disclosure** if it is reasonably believed that a party is in need of protection and provides for exceptions.

ND **1995 N.D. Sess. Laws, Chap. 300** requires the Department of Human Services to establish a program in up to three human service regions to provide **out-of-home treatment services** for severely emotionally disturbed children. Before placement, the juvenile court must determine that placement is in the best interests of the child, and may not require a parent or legal guardian to transfer legal custody for placement when the sole reason for placement is to obtain needed services.

OK **1995 Okla. Sess. Laws, Chap. 231 defines** "**day treatment** program" as nonresidential, partial hospitalization programs, day treatment programs and day hospital programs in which children and adolescents are placed for psychiatric or psychological treatment. The act requires the State Board of Health, the Board of Mental Health and Substance Abuse Services and the Oklahoma Health Care Authority to promulgate rules establishing **standard**s. The act also amends the **school residency law** to allow school districts where day treatment programs are located to bill districts of residence for up to 30 days of educational costs for children who are voluntarily placed in day treatment programs.

RI **1995 R.I. Pub. Laws, Chap. 122** amends the retardation statute by removing the references to individuals under 18 years of age.

TN **1995 Tenn. Pub. Acts, Chap. 411** defines the **confidentiality and accessibility** of a minor's mental health records.

TX **1995 Tex. Gen. Laws, Chap. 393** authorizes a **person younger than 16** years of age who is or has been married to **request admission** to an inpatient mental health facility.

UT **1995 Utah Laws, Chap. 142** provides that a **minor** may be placed in the Utah State Hospital by a parent or guardian if a neutral and detached fact finder determines that certain criteria related to the appropriateness of the **admission** have been met.

WI **1995 Wis. Laws, Act 27** creates a secured adolescent **treatment unit** at the Mendota Mental Health Institute.

WI **1995 Wis. Laws, Act 27** requires the **Department of Corrections** to examine every child who is placed under its supervision by the court to determine the type of **placement** best suited to the child and to the protection of the public. During that examination, the child will be screened to determine whether or not special treatment or care is needed because of alcohol or other drug abuse, mental health or severe emotional disturbance.

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PREGNANCY/PARENTING

AZ **1995 Ariz. Sess. Laws, Chap. 190** establishes a Teenage Pregnancy Prevention **Task Force** and provides appropriations. The task force will **gather information** on the state's teenage prevention programs, **make recommendations** on policies and programs that are most effective at reducing teen pregnancy and oversee a statewide **media campaign** aimed at reducing teen pregnancy by promoting an **abstinence-only** message.

CA **1995 Cal. Stats., Res. Chap. 12 (SCR 022)** proclaims April 1995 as "**Unwed Teenage Pregnancy Prevention Month**," and encourages all communities to participate in appropriate ceremonies and activities during the month.

CA **1995 Cal. Stats., Chap. 281** requires the development of a 2 1/2-year **curriculum** to be included in the basic **foster parent training** effort. The topics include teenage pregnancy **prevention** that focuses on **abstinence** as the most effective means against pregnancy and STDs, including AIDS, and information about the failure rate of contraception.

CA **1995 Cal. Stats., Chap. 311** establishes the Teenage Pregnancy Prevention **Grant Program**, targeted at students in elementary and secondary schools. The superintendent is required, based on specific criteria, to award grants **to local educational agencies** based on recommendations by the Healthy Start Support Services for Children Program Council.

CO **1995 Colo. Sess. Laws, Chap. 162** authorizes the Department of Health Care Policy and Financing to implement a statewide **pilot** program for teen pregnancy and dropout prevention to serve teenagers who are **Medicaid recipients**. The purpose of the program is to reduce the incidence of teen pregnancy and school dropouts by providing **support services** to at-risk teenagers and to teen parents. Services will include intensive individual or group counseling; vocational, health and education guidance; and public health services such as home visits or visiting nurse services. The department may also develop incentives for teen parents who receive public assistance to become self-sufficient and delay further parenting choices. The act requires the program to be financed with federal funds, local contributions and any grants or donations from private entities and to provide a report before July 1, 1997.

CT **1995 Conn. Acts, P.A. 227** establishes a three-year **media campaign** for the purpose of reducing adolescent pregnancy. The Department of Public Health and Addiction Services and the Department of Social Services are required to create a joint program between **public and private organizations**. The "Campaign for Our Children" strategies must include: delaying sexual intercourse; educating males about sexual and parental responsibilities, including child support; promoting communication skills to help parents educate adolescents; promoting self-esteem and individual skills through community involvement; and educating communities about sexual assault laws against minors.

FL **1995 Fla. Laws, Chap. 321** creates the Education Now and Babies Later (**ENABL**) Act. The goal of the act is to **reduce** the incidence of childhood pregnancies by encouraging **abstinence**. The program will provide a multifaceted, primary prevention, community health approach to educating and supporting youth in the decision to abstain from sexual involvement.

HI **1995 Hawaii Sess. Laws, SCR 193** requests interagency commitment to **removing barriers** to community-based efforts to address issues of teen pregnancy prevention and teen parenting.

IL **1995 Ill. Laws, P.A. 89-6** prohibits payment of **AFDC** to an unmarried pregnant or parenting **minor** unless they **reside with a parent**, legal guardian or other adult relative in a foster home, maternity home or other adult-supervised living arrangement. The act provides for exceptions.

IN **1995 Ind. Laws, P.L. 46** requires a dependent child and any children of the dependent child to **reside with the parent**, stepparent or grandparent of the dependent child in order to receive **AFDC** assistance. The act provides for certain exceptions. The act also requires a dependent child who is receiving AFDC to attend school under certain conditions or to perform public service in exchange for assistance.

IA **1995 Iowa Acts, Chap. 53** relates to the **Family Investment Program** (formerly known as AFDC) and related human services programs by requiring the Department of Human Services to apply for certain federal waivers. Some of the goals include requiring **minor parents to live with their parent** or legal guardian unless they cannot because of listed exemptions. If they do not live with a parent or guardian, the minor parent must participate in a family development program. All minor parents and recipient parents who are 18 or 19 years of age must attend **parenting classes**. The act requires minor parents to have either graduated from high **school** or have received an equivalency diploma, or they must be engaged full time toward doing either. These education provisions are subject to the availability of child day care for the minor parent's children. Another goal of the act is designed to develop a strong **work** ethic. If a parent subject to the provision is participating full-time in fulfilling the high school or equivalency requirement, the department must disregard any income earned by the participant.

LA **1995 La. SCR 61** requests and urges the governor to designate the week of October 1 through October 7, 1995, as "Teen Pregnancy **Awareness and Prevention Week**."

ME **1995 Me. Laws, Chap. 418** makes changes to AFDC, including directing the Department of Human Services and the Department of Education to develop a **curriculum to dissuade teens from becoming parents,** and to provide **parenting skills** for those teenagers who do become parents.

MD **1995 Md. Laws, Chap. 473** authorizes a minor to **consent** to specified medical screening and examinations after admission into a detention center, including **treatment** services or **advice** about drug abuse, alcoholism, sexually transmitted disease, pregnancy, contraception or other sterilization, among other services.

MD **1995 Md. Laws, Chap. 491** requires the Secretary of Human Resources to establish and implement a Welfare Reform **Pilot** Program in Baltimore City, Prince George's and Ann Arundel Counties. The act reforms a number of areas within the welfare program, including mandating that the Department of Human Resources study the feasibility of providing state assistance to establish **group homes** that allow minor parents to live in adult **supervised group living** arrangement in order to meet the requirements for pilot program eligibility.

MA **1995 Mass. Acts, Chap. 5, Sec. 126** authorizes and directs the Department of Transitional Assistance and the Department of Education to develop plans that **expand the** comprehensive **school-age parenting program statewide and** promote **school-to-work initiatives** for school-age youth, which provide increased job experience and opportunities.

MN **1995 Minn. Laws, Chap. 178, Art. 2, Sec. 4** requires **pregnant or parenting teens to live in their parent's home** or other adult-supervised supporting living arrangement, effective October 1, 1995, in order **to receive AFDC**. The act provides for certain exceptions.

MN **1995 Minn. Laws, Chap. 178, Art. 2, Sec. 12** requires STRIDE (the federally mandated employee and training program for **AFDC participants**) **orientation programs** for caretakers to include information on parenting, nutrition, household management, food preparation and other subjects relevant to promoting family integration and self-sufficiency and to provide detailed information on community resources for training sessions on these topics.

MN **1995 Minn. Laws, Chap. 257, Art. 4, Sec. 1** directs the Commissioner of Health to develop and implement the **ENABLE** (Education Now and Babies Later) Program, targeted to adolescents 12 to 14 years of age, with the goal of **reducing** the incidence of adolescent **pregnancy** in the state. The program is required to be a multifaceted, primary prevention, community health promotion approach to educating and supporting adolescents in the decision to postpone sexual involvement. The act provides definitions, specific duties of the commissioner and program components.

MO **1995 Mo. Laws, SB 279** requires the Circuit Court, the Department of Social Services, the Department of Elementary and Secondary Education and the Department of Health to develop and implement procedures for including or referring **case management services** for their clients or patients. Case managers are required to offer specific services, and the offer is to be recorded, whether accepted or rejected. Services include, but are not limited to promoting school attendance; mentoring for persons needing encouragement and support; promoting the **avoidance of out-of-wedlock conception** and references to services for prevention; explaining the value of and encouraging women to obtain prenatal care, and advocating and facilitating the access to **prenatal care**; promoting adoption and removing obstacles to adoption; assuring that clients considering abortion are fully informed of the consequences and that their choice is truly and freely made; promoting early entry into prenatal care, discussing the socioeconomic factors that may induce the client to fail to pursue adequate prenatal care or to seek an abortion and refer her to services that remove those factors; involving the father or spouse and parents of minors when appropriate, if approved by the client in writing; and referring and placing the client with professional counselors and support services agencies.

NE **1995 Neb. Laws, L.B. 455** makes a number of significant amendments in the Aid to Dependent Children (ADC) program, including requiring **parents** of a teenage parent who applies for assistance to **provide financial support for the teenager** unless their income is less than 300 percent of the federal poverty level.

NV **1995 Nev. Stats., Chap. 721** requires the Department of Human Resources to create and administer a program that establishes community **family resource centers** in at-risk neighborhoods. The act provides procedures for determination and evaluation of neighborhoods, funding sources and set-up and reporting procedures. The act also outlines what services the center may provide, including referrals to **reduce** the rate of **pregnancy** in unmarried teenage girls and to **reduce** the rate at which pupils **drop out of school**. The act stipulates that centers may not administer drugs or contraceptives or provide medical or dental services to minors without their parents' written consent.

NC **1995 N.C. Sess. Laws, Chap. 534** provides for **parental review** of and places certain restrictions on any instruction on sexually transmitted diseases or out-of-wedlock pregnancy given as part of a **comprehensive school health program**. In addition to other provisions, the act requires public schools to offer an **Abstinence Until Marriage Program**, and authorizes local school boards to offer comprehensive

sex education when certain requirements concerning review and local approval are satisfied.

OH **1995 Ohio Laws, H. 167** requires, with certain exceptions, that an unmarried pregnant minor, unmarried minor parent or child of an unmarried **minor parent reside in an adult-supervised living arrangement** as a **condition of** Aid to Dependent Children (**ADC**) **eligibility**.

OK **1995 Okla. Sess. Laws, Chap. 346** creates the Oklahoma Welfare Self Sufficiency Initiative. Among other provisions, the act requires minors who have never been married and are pregnant or who have a dependent child in their care to **live in a place maintained by the minors' parent**, legal guardian or other adult relative's own home in order **to be eligible for benefits**, with certain exceptions.

OR **1995 Or. Laws, Chap. 816** requires the parent of a child receiving AFDC to participate in applicable job training, education, mental health or drug addiction programs. The act **limits AFDC** to 24 months unless the parent is enrolled in community work and a training program. The act also defines a **minor parent**, and requires a minor parent who receives aid on behalf of a dependent child to **live with the child's grandparents**.

PA **1995 Pa. Laws, HR 94** recognizes the week of March 20 - 26, 1995, as "Teen Pregnancy **Prevention Week**."

SC **1995 S.C. Acts, Act 102** creates the Family Independence Act of 1995 to further the state's policy that personal and parental responsibility are required for citizens to attain independence. The goal of the act is to **assist families to become economically independent** through the reformation of four major aspects of public assistance, including parental employment and training, which requires AFDC recipients who are minor mothers to participate in **family skills training**, including alcohol and drug assessments and family planning consistent with Medicaid regulations, so that state funded abortions are not permitted. Another aspect of the act is parental responsibility, which requires **minors to remain in school** and to **remain in their parents home** if they have children, except under certain circumstances. There are many other aspects of the act that are not summarized here.

TN **1995 Tenn. Pub. Acts, Chap. 317** authorizes a minor parent to **consent** to **medical treatment** for the minor parent's child.

TN **1995 Tenn. Pub. Acts, Chap. 516** denies **AFDC eligibility** for applicants under 18 years of age who are unmarried, pregnant or already have a dependent child unless they **live with a parent** or guardian, or in a foster home, maternity home or other adult supervised living arrangement, with certain exceptions.

VA **1995 Va. Acts, Chap. 450** requires unmarried **minor parents to live with their parents** as a condition of **AFDC eligibility**, and provides for exceptions. The act requires minors to be in compliance with **compulsory school attendance** laws, and exempts them from the mandatory employment requirements if they are full-time students. Compulsory school attendance laws include the provision that if the **noncustodial parent** of a child is receiving AFDC, they must be in school full-time **or pay child support** as though they were an adult.

VA **1995 Va. Acts, Chap. 852** establishes a **block grant** program to fund a **number of programs**, including At-Risk Add-On; the dropout prevention program, Project Yes; Project Discovery; English as a second language programs, Advancement Via Individual Determination; the Homework Assistance program;

specific programs initiated under the Virginia Guaranteed Assistance Program; Reading Recovery; and school/community health centers.

WI **1996 Wis. Laws, Act 27** instructs the Adolescent Pregnancy Prevention and Pregnancy Services Board to spend no more than $10,000 in fiscal year 1996-97 to develop, or purchase and provide, the Education Now and Babies Later (**ENABL**) **Curriculum**.

WY **1995 Wyo. Sess. Laws, Chap. 131** requires **recipients of AFDC** to be enrolled in an approved **education** program, maintain a "C" or equivalent cumulative grade point average in the major field or be enrolled as full-time students with 12 or more hours per semester. The act also requires able-bodied recipients to **work or perform community services** as defined by rules and regulations subject to approval of a waiver by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, if required.

SCHOOL HEALTH/ SCHOOL-BASED HEALTH SERVICES

AZ **1995 Ariz. Sess. Laws, Chap. 268 eliminates** the **mandate** that schools provide **instruction on AIDS**, and amends the act to require either the Department of Health Services or the Department of Education, upon request, to review AIDS instruction materials.

CA **1995 Cal. Stats., Chap. 1** lowers the **eligibility** requirement for the **School Breakfast Program**, so that schools in which 30 percent or more of the school enrollment consists of children who have applied and qualify for free and reduced-price meals are provided financial assistance for school breakfast programs.

DE **Vol. 70, Del. Laws, Chap. 215 (1995)** includes school-linked support services to help students with **family or health problems** that may be adversely **affecting** their **academic performance** and their **conduct** at school.

FL **1995 Fla. Laws, Chap. 336** requires the development of policies relating to **Medicaid provider agreements with school districts and** certification of state matching amounts in order to maximize federal funding for certain services to students. In addition, the Agency for Health Care Administration, in coordination with the Department of Education, will evaluate the implications of expanding the existing Early Periodic Screening, Diagnosis and Treatment outreach and case management system to allow for reimbursement of related administrative activities performed by schools and school-based personnel. They will also evaluate the impact of current Florida Medicaid provider qualifications and reimbursement policies and procedures on the efforts of schools to maximize Medicaid **reimbursements** for school-based health care services, and the implications of making changes to those qualifications, policies and procedures. In addition, they will evaluate the impact of exempting all Medicaid reimbursable health care services in a child's individualized education plan from Medicaid prior authorization requirements.

KY **1994 Ky. Acts, Chap. 98** amends the Family Education Rights and Privacy Act to require that education **records** of public education institutions remain **confidential**, including health and personal data.

KY **1994 Ky. Acts, Chap. 280** adds **problems or conditions** that may be **considered** under "other **health impaired**" for education purposes. The health problems may include, but are not limited to, a heart condition, tuberculosis, sickle cell anemia, hemophilia, epilepsy, rheumatic fever, nephritis, asthma, lead poisoning, leukemia, diabetes, attention deficit disorder, attention deficit hyperactive disorder and AIDS.

KY **1994 Ky. Acts, Chap. 376** requires polices to be developed that assure that local school districts providing a funding match shall have direct access to Medicaid funding, as Medicaid providers, for the provision of health-related services to eligible children under the age of 21 with disabilities.

LA **1995 La. HCR 191** urges and requests the State Board of Elementary and Secondary Education to review and **study** the **effectiveness of rules and regulations** adopted by the Board, and by the governing authorities of public elementary and secondary schools throughout the state relative to **preventing** the occurrence and spread of **communicable diseases**, and the **adequacy** of in-service **education training** for

school personnel. The purpose is to prevent the occurrence and spread of communicable diseases.

LA **1995 La. Act 80** provides an **exception for** any **student possessing** a **controlled substance** that has been obtained directly from or pursuant to a valid prescription or order from a licensed physician. The student is required to **carry evidence of** that **prescription** or physician's order on his/her person at all times when in possession of any controlled substance subject to verification.

ME **1995 Me. Laws, Chap. 338** requires the Department of Human Services, Bureau of Health, to ensure that **school buildings** meet basic **air quality and** other **health standards** similar to health standards applicable to private business.

NV **1995 Nev. Stats., Chap. 304** extends the requirement that school districts achieve and maintain a **ratio** of one **school nurse** for every 1,000 pupils enrolled in the district through January 1, 1997. The act also requires the state Board of Education to report to the legislature about progress in achieving, and costs associated with maintaining, this ratio.

NM **1995 N.M. Laws, Chap. 151** delays for two years the mandate that public schools hire school **nurses**.

NC **1995 N.C. Sess. Laws, Chap. 534** requires a **comprehensive school health education** program to be developed and administered to pupils from kindergarten through ninth grade, and provides program inclusions. The Board of Education is required to supervise the development and operation of a statewide program that: develops objectives for instruction in the **prevention** of sexually transmitted diseases; evaluates and may develop an **abstinence** until marriage curricula; makes teaching units available for **review** by parents, and gives an opportunity for approval and **consent by parents**; gives local Boards of Education the authority to expand on subject areas to be included with certain requirements; allows students to receive information about where to obtain **contraceptives and abortion referral** services in accordance with a local board's policy regarding parental consent; and allows school health **coordinators** to be employed to assist in the instruction of any portion of the program.

OK **1995 Okla. Sess. Laws, Chap. 231** amends the school **residency law** to allow school districts where day treatment programs are located to bill districts of residence for up to 30 days of educational **costs** for children voluntarily placed in **day treatment** programs.

SD **1995 S.D. Sess. Laws, Chap. 87 repeals** sections on school activities requiring the **use of eye protective devices** and the furnishing of eye protective devices by school boards or administrators.

VA **1995 Va. Acts, Chap. 852** establishes a **block grant** program **to fund several programs**, including the At-Risk Add-On program; the Project Yes dropout prevention, Project Discovery; English as a second language programs, Advancement Via Individual Determination; the Homework Assistance Program, specific programs initiated under the Virginia Guaranteed Assistance Program; Reading Recovery; **and school/community health centers**.

SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED DISEASES

CA **1995 Cal. Stats., Chap. 281** requires the development of a 2 1/2-year **curriculum** to be included in the basic foster parent training effort. The topics include teenage pregnancy **prevention** that focuses on **abstinence** as the most effective means against pregnancy, and STDs, including AIDS, and information about the failure rate of contraception.

IL **1995 Ill. Laws, P.A. 89-363** requires AIDS information materials to be **targeted** to African-Americans, Hispanics and any other **populations** in the state considered to be at high risk for the disease.

LA **1995 La. HCR 191** urges and requests the State **Board of** Elementary and Secondary **Education** to **review and study**: the **effectiveness of rules and regulations** adopted by the Board, and by the governing authorities of public elementary and secondary schools throughout the state, relative to **preventing the occurrence and spread** of communicable diseases; and **the adequacy of in-service** education **training for school personnel**. The purpose is to prevent the occurrence and spread of communicable diseases.

MD **1995 Md. Laws, Chap. 473** authorizes a minor to **consent** to specified medical screening and examinations after **admission into** a **detention** center, including **treatment** services or advice about drug abuse, alcoholism, sexually transmitted disease, pregnancy, contraception or other sterilization, among other services.

NC **1995 N.C. Sess. Laws, Chap. 534** requires a **comprehensive school health education program** to be developed and administered to pupils from kindergarten through ninth grade, and provides program inclusions. The Board of Education is required to supervise the development and operation of a statewide program that: develops objectives for instruction in the **prevention** of sexually transmitted diseases; evaluates and may develop an **abstinence** until marriage curricula; makes teaching units available for **review** by parents and gives an opportunity for approval **and consent by parents**; gives local Boards of Education the authority to expand on subject areas to be included with certain requirements; allows students to receive information about where to obtain **contraceptives** and abortion referral services in accordance with a local board's policy regarding parental consent; and allows school health coordinators to be employed to assist in the instruction of any portion of the program.

SUBSTANCE ABUSE

Drinking and Driving/Licenses

AL **1995 Ala. Acts, Act 766** makes it unlawful for a person under age 21 to use false identification to obtain an alcoholic beverage. The act provides for **surrender** of the driver's license of any person under the legal drinking age who **attempts to buy, buys, consumes, possesses or transports** any alcoholic beverage, or who **uses false identification** to obtain alcoholic beverages.

AK **1995 Alaska Sess. Laws, Chap. 9** provides for **revocation** of a minor's driver's license for **possession or use** of a controlled substance or alcohol in violation of a municipal ordinance by a person at least 14 years but not yet 21 years of age. The act requires completion of a drug or alcohol education or rehabilitation program in order to restore driving privileges.

DE **Vol. 70, Del. Laws, Chap. 36 (1995)** provides for license **suspension** for minors who **possess or consume** alcoholic beverages. The act provides for enhanced penalties for a minor who not only consumes alcohol but **then drives** a motor vehicle, and establishes "zero tolerance" for the consumption of alcohol by a minor in combination with driving by providing for the license suspension of anyone who drives with a measurable alcohol concentration of 0.02 or more.

IA **1995 Iowa Acts, Chap. 48** relates to the possession or use of alcohol while operating a motor vehicle by requiring the administrative **revocation** of driving privileges of persons with an alcohol concentration of 0.02 or more and under the age of 21, who operate a motor vehicle. The act provides guidelines for licenses, civil and **criminal penalties, financial responsibility and impounding of vehicles**.

LA **1995 La. Act 520** requires **suspension** of driver's license for DWI offenses and drug or alcohol-related offenses for minors.

LA **1995 La. HR 100** urges and requests the Department of Public Safety and Corrections **to gather and maintain statistics** for the period of August 15, 1995, through February 15, 1997, on the number of **alcohol-related traffic accidents** in which a driver was between the ages of 18 and 21, and which resulted in injuries or deaths of persons in that age group, as compared to those in other age groups, and as compared to the number of injuries and deaths in the preceding 18 months.

ME **1995 Me. Laws, Chap. 26** makes it **unlawful** for a person under 21 years of age **to operate a motor vehicle** while having **any alcohol in the blood.**

NV **1995 Nev. Stats., Chap. 258** requires an **evaluation** of individuals under the age of 21 who have been **convicted of driving** under the influence to determine if they are an **abuser** of alcohol or drugs. The results must be reported **prior to sentencing** and must include any recommendations regarding treatment. The court may order treatment and require that it be paid for by the individual, parents or guardian, or require the individual to complete **community service** in lieu of payment.

NV **1995 Nev. Stats., Chap. 555** requires the **revocation** of the driver's licenses of **certain juveniles** who drive while under the influence of liquor or a controlled substance.

NH **1995 N.H. Laws, Chap. 64** prohibits a person under age 21 from driving with an **alcohol content** of 0.02 or more.

OK **1995 Okla. Sess. Laws, Chap. 313** removes the tolerance of 0.02 **blood alcohol level** content for drivers under age 18 and returns the tolerance level to 0.10 blood alcohol content level for all drivers.

RI **1995 R.I. Pub. Laws, Chap. 217** lowers the **blood alcohol concentration** permitted for a driver under 21 years of age to no more than 0.02 percent.

TX **1995 Tex. Gen. Laws, Chap. 615** relates to the punishment for the purchase, possession or consumption of alcoholic beverages by a minor. Authorizes the court to require the parent of a defendant younger than 18 to **attend** an **alcohol awareness** course with the minor. The act requires the court to suspend or deny a **driver's license** for a minor who fails to complete the course.

VA **1995 Va. Acts, Chap. 31** makes the granting of a **restricted driver's license discretionary** with the **court** following conviction of a person under age 21 under the "zero tolerance" statute.

VA **1995 Va. Acts, Chap. 374** permits a **court,** in its **discretion** and upon a demonstration of hardships, to authorize any person convicted of the illegal purchase or possession of alcohol to have a **restricted driver's license** in accordance with provisions of the Juvenile Use and Lose Act. The act grants the same restricted license privileges to 18-, 19- and 20-year-olds as currently exists for minors convicted of the same offense.

School Education

AL **1995 Ala. Acts, Act 689** creates the Alabama Drug **Education and Awareness Oversight Council**. The act describes the membership, powers and functions of the council, and provides for grants for drug education and awareness programs from state appropriations.

AK **1995 Alaska Sess. Laws, Chap. 9** provides for revocation of a minor's driver's license for **possession or use** of a controlled substance or alcohol in violation of a municipal ordinance by a person at least 13 years but not yet 21 years of age. The act requires completion of a drug **or alcohol education or rehabilitation program** in order to restore driving privileges.

AZ **1995 Ariz. Sess. Laws, Chap. 268 eliminates the mandate** that **schools provide instruction** on the nature and harmful effects of chemical abuse, adopts prevention policies and procedures and removes the specifications for the policies and procedures. In addition, the bill removes the requirement that every school prepare a map which identifies the "drug-free school zone."

CA **1995 Cal. Stats., Chap. 486** adds the Drug Abuse Resistance Education (**D.A.R.E.**) California Fund as a designation on **tax returns** for **contributions** in excess of the tax liability, to assist in establishing and maintaining D.A.R.E. programs in California schools.

CT **1995 Conn. Acts, P.A. 182** specifies that the **content and scheduling of** the required annual **instruction** in public schools on the effects of alcohol, nicotine and drugs is within the discretion of school boards.

FL **1995 Fla. Laws, Chap. 161** adds the secretary of Juvenile Justice or a designated appointee to the **D.A.R.E. Board** of Directors.

ID **1995 Idaho Sess. Laws, Chap. 160** provides that 10 cents of the **tax collected** per package of cigarettes shall be distributed to the public school income fund for substance abuse **programs in public schools**.

ID **1995 Idaho Sess. Laws, Chap. 284** establishes the Idaho Substance **Abuse Program in the local school districts**, and provides $7,000,000 from the cigarette tax passed last year.

IN **1995 Ind. Acts, P.L. 62** allows a township trustee to pay township funds to support a drug **awareness** program implemented in the schools.

LA **1995 La. Act 80** provides for the **expulsion** of the students in grades six through twelve found guilty **of knowledge of an intentional distribution of or possession** with intent to distribute any illegal narcotic, drug or other **controlled substance** on school property, on a school bus or at a school event, pursuant to a school hearing.

MD **1995 Md. Laws, Chap. 381** requires that signs designating **Drug-Free School Zones** include **a hot line number to report** information concerning suspected illegal drug activity.

NE **1995 Neb. Laws, L.B. 371** creates **drug-free school zones** around schools, public swimming pools, youth centers and video arcade facilities. If a person is found guilty of committing a drug-related offense in a drug-free school zone, he or she will be subject to an **enhanced penalty**.

NV **1995 Nev. Stats., Chap. 504** requires that the Department of Motor Vehicles and Public Safety design and issue **license plates** expressing **support of D.A.R.E.** Proceeds from the sale of the plates will be distributed to each county proportionately and must only be used for the support of the D.A.R.E. program.

TN **1995 Tenn. Pub. Acts, Chap. 515** establishes **drug-free school zones** by **enhancing the penalty** for drug offenses occurring within 1,000 feet of schools.

Other

CO **1995 Colo. Sess. Laws, Chap. 129, Sec. 6** changes the drinking age in the **public nuisance statute** from age 18 to age 21.

FL **1995 Fla. Laws, Chap. 415** revises standards for the prescription and advertisement of **ephedrine**. Ephedrine can be found in products used for stimulation, mental alertness, weight loss, appetite control, energy or other indications not approved by the United States Food and Drug Administration.

IA **1995 Iowa Acts, Chap. 6** amends the section placing **anabolic steroids** into Schedule III of the Iowa Uniform Controlled Substances Act by listing the actual substances identified as anabolic steroids.

TN **1995 Tenn. Pub. Acts, Chap. 123** allows **dispensation of** any product that contains any quantity of **ephedrine**, a salt of ephedrine, an optical isomer of ephedrine or a salt of an optical isomer of ephedrine **only upon** the **prescription** of a duly licensed practitioner authorized by the state to prescribe prescription drugs. The **marketing**, advertising or labeling of any product containing the previously mentioned properties for the indication of stimulation, mental alertness, weight loss, appetite control or energy is **prohibited**.

Penalties

AK **1995 Alaska Sess. Laws, Chap. 80** allows a person under age 21 to be **arrested** by a peace officer **without a warrant** for illegal possession, consumption or control of alcohol. The act relates to the offense of driving with a revoked license, driving while intoxicated or failure to submit to a chemical test of breath or blood.

AK **1995 Alaska Sess. Laws, Chap. 81** revises the law under which a minor may be charged, prosecuted and sentenced as an adult in the district court, and adds to the list of offenses for which a minor may be prosecuted as an adult in the district court the offenses of minor in possession of alcohol and minor consuming alcohol. The act extends the **criminal jurisdiction** of the district court to certain offenses relating to possession, control and consumption of alcoholic beverages by a person under 21 years of age, and **possession** of tobacco by a person under 19 years of age.

AK **1995 Alaska Sess. Laws, Chap. 85** revises the provision under which a minor may be charged, prosecuted, and **sentenced as an adult** in the district court, and adds to the list of offenses for which a minor may be prosecuted as an adult in the district court. The act provides for the disposition of certain offenses relating to the possession, control, or consumption of alcoholic beverages by a person under age 21 and possession of tobacco by a person under 19 years of age. Peace officers are allowed to arrest those in violation of the consumption laws.

AZ **1995 Ariz. Sess. Laws, Chap. 186 removes the first offense warning** the court can give children when they violate certain alcoholic beverage statutes that result in having their driver's licenses suspended.

ID **1995 Idaho Sess. Laws, Chap. 361** increases penalties for **possession of marijuana** by a minor, and requires **suspension of driving privileges** and a substance abuse evaluation on conviction.

IL **1995 Ill. Laws, P.A. 89-362** allows minors at least 15 years of age who are charged with the **manufacture or delivery of cannabis** at a school or in public housing to be **prosecuted as adults** under the Cannabis Control Act.

MT **1995 Mont. Laws, Chap. 386** revises the laws relating to a youth who **possesses or** attempts to **purchase** an intoxicating substance.

MT **1995 Mont. Laws, Chap. 481** changes the age, **from 19 to 21**, of individuals who can be penalized for **possession or consumption** of an intoxicating substance, and provides amendments for penalties and sentences.

NE **1995 Neb. Laws, L.B. 371** creates **drug-free school zones** around schools, public swimming pools, youth centers and video arcade facilities. If a person is found guilty of committing a drug-related offense in a drug-free school zone, he or she will be subject to an **enhanced penalty**.

NV **1995 Nev. Stats, ACR 2** urges **peace officers** to **identify and arrest**, and **courts to impose** prompt, meaningful and consistent **sentences** upon juveniles who violate laws related to alcohol and drugs.

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TN **1995 Tenn. Pub. Acts, Chap. 515** establishes **drug-free school zones** by **enhancing the penalty** for drug offenses occurring within 1,000 feet of schools.

TX **1995 Tex. Gen. Laws, Chap. 615** relates to the punishment for the **purchase, possession or consumption** of alcoholic beverages by a minor. Authorizes the court to require the **parent** of a defendant younger than 18 to **attend** an **alcohol awareness course with the minor**. The act requires the court to suspend or deny a driver's license for a minor who fails to complete the course.

VA **1995 Va. Acts, Chap. 675** relates to the prevention of **purchase and use** of alcohol by minors, and provides for a **civil penalty**.

Prevention/Treatment

IA **1995 Iowa Acts, Chap. 143** provides for a youthful offender substance abuse **awareness** program.

LA **1995 La. Act 1287** amends and defines the treatment and rights of minor **patients suffering from mental illness and substance abuse** in regard to the use of **restraint and seclusion**.

MD **1995 Md. Laws, Chap. 473** authorizes a minor to **consent** to specified medical screening and examinations after admission into a **detention center,** including treatment services or advice about drug abuse, alcoholism, sexually transmitted disease, pregnancy, contraception or other sterilization, among other services.

MO **1995 Mo. Laws, HBs 174, 325 and 326** creates the Youth Opportunities and Violence Prevention Act. Some of the components of the act include mentor and role model programs, drug and alcohol **prevention training** programs for youth, youth outreach and counseling programs.

NV **1995 Nev. Stats., Chap. 258** requires an **evaluation** of individuals under the age of 21 who have been **convicted of driving** under the influence to determine if they are an **abuser** of alcohol or drugs. The results must be reported **prior to sentencing** and must include any recommendations regarding treatment. The court may order treatment and require that it be paid for by the individual, parents or guardian, or require the individual to complete **community service** in lieu of payment.

NJ **1995 N.J. Laws, Chap. 31** prohibits making **real property available for** the **consumption** of alcoholic beverages by persons under 21 years of age.

NC **1995 N.C. Sess. Laws, Chap. 336** requires minors admitted to a 24-hour facility for treatment of **mental illness or substance abuse** to complete a treatment **plan** before discharge.

ND **1995 N.D. Sess. Laws, Chap. 299** relates to the **definitions** of traffic **offense**, **unruly** child and **implied consent** to determine alcohol and drug content of a child.

OR **1995 Or. Laws, Chap. 756** prohibits a person in control of **real property** from allowing a person under the age of 21 years **to consume liquor** on the property, and from allowing them to remain on the property if the person in control of the property knows or should know that the underage person will consume liquor on the property. The act exempts children or wards of the person in control of the property, and punishes **violations** by a maximum one-year imprisonment, $5,000 fine or both.

SC **1995 S.C. Acts, Act 102** creates the **Family Independence Act** of 1995 to further the state's policy that

personal and parental responsibility are required for citizens to attain independence. The goal of the act is to assist families to become economically independent through the reformation of four major aspects of public assistance, including parental employment and training, which requires AFDC recipients who are minor mothers to participate in family skills training, including alcohol and drug **assessments** and family planning consistent with Medicaid regulations, so that state funded abortions are not permitted. Another aspect of the act is parental responsibility, which requires minors to remain in school and to remain in their parents' home if they have children, except under certain circumstances. There are many other aspects of the act that are not summarized here.

TX **1995 Tex. Gen. Laws, Chap. 615** relates to the punishment for the **purchase, possession or consumption** of alcoholic beverages by a minor. Authorizes the court to require the **parent** of a defendant younger than 18 to **attend** an **alcohol awareness course with the minor**. The act requires the court to suspend or deny a driver's license for a minor who fails to complete the course.

WA **1995 Wash. Laws, Chap. 312** raises the age of admission of a child for **involuntary treatment**, upon application of the parent, from age 13 (or age 14 for drug or alcohol treatment) to age 18. Consent of the child is not required. The **age** at which a **minor may voluntarily admit** himself or herself for treatment is lowered from age 14 to age 13. School district personnel may not refer a child to a treatment program or provider without providing notice to the parents. Any treatment provider who provides voluntary treatment at the request of a child must provide notice to the parents within 48 hours. Various **provisions** are included regarding **eligibility for state funding** of treatment programs.

WI **1996 Wis. Laws, Act 27** requires the **Department of Corrections to examine every child** who is **placed under its supervision** by the court to determine the type of placement best suited to the child and to the protection of the public. During that examination, the child will be screened **to** determine whether or not he or she is in need of special treatment or care because of alcohol or other drug abuse, mental health or severe emotional disturbance.

Retail Sale of Alcohol

AL **1995 Ala. Acts, Act 766** makes it unlawful for a person under age 21 to use false identification to obtain an alcoholic beverage. The act provides for **surrender** of the driver's license of any person under the legal drinking age who **attempts to buy, buys, consumes, possesses or transports** any alcoholic beverage, or who **uses false identification** to obtain alcoholic beverages.

AK **1995 Alaska Sess. Laws, Chap. 3** relates to the authority of certain beverage dispensary licenses to stock alcoholic beverages in guest rooms, and prohibits **certain room rentals** for the purpose of providing alcoholic beverages to a person under 21 years of age.

AR **1995 Ark. Acts, Act 446** requires that a **warning notice** be posted in businesses where alcoholic beverages are sold, stating the **penalties** for **knowingly furnishing or selling** an alcoholic beverage to a minor.

CA **1995 Cal. Stats., Chap. 743** requires the Department of Alcoholic Beverage Control to send information to businesses or individuals renewing on-sale and off-sale licenses indicating **how persons under the age of 21 years may be used** by peace officers **to apprehend** licensees, or their employees or agents, who sell alcoholic beverages to minors. The act provides an exception for on-sale licenses for a convention center, exhibit hall or auditorium.

DE **Vol. 70, Del. Laws, Chap. 123 (1995)** increases to $250 the **penalty for selling** alcoholic beverages to persons under 21 years of age.

LA **1995 La. Act 639 prohibits the sale** of alcoholic beverages to persons under 21 years of age.

ME **1995 Me. Laws, Chap. 25** repeals the prohibition against minors remaining **on the premises** of Class A **restaurants/lounges** after 9:00 p.m., because other laws prohibit the sale of liquor to minors.

MI **1995 Mich. Pub. Acts, Act 122** requires local law enforcement agencies to **notify parents**, guardians or custodians of **alleged possession or consumption** of alcohol by an unemancipated person under the age of 18. The act also requires parental consent for a person under age 18 to be involved in an undercover sting operation.

OK **1995 Okla. Sess. Laws, Chap. 274** creates the Prevention of **Youth Access** to Alcoholic Beverages Act that requires persons selling alcoholic beverages or low-point beer at retail establishments to post **signs** prohibiting sales of alcoholic beverages to persons under 21 years old. The act also changes the term "non-intoxicating" beer to "low-point" beer, defined as beverages containing more than 0.5 percent alcohol by volume and not more than 3.2 percent alcohol by weight, and **bans sales** of **low-point beer** statewide between the hours of 2:00 a.m. and 6:00 a.m.

OR **1995 Or. Laws, Chap. 250** exempts certain **candies and confections** containing liquor from liquor control laws and prohibits the sale of these candies and confections to persons who have not attained 21 years of age.

WA **1995 Wash. Laws, Chap. 100** authorizes persons between the ages of 18 and 21 to stock, merchandise and **handle beer and wine** on or about the nonretail premises if there is an **adult supervising** the activities.

WY **1995 Wyo. Sess. Laws, Chap. 71** authorizes licensing authorities to permit retail liquor licensees to hold **events on licensed premises** attended by persons under age 21. The act prohibits alcoholic beverages and imposes additional conditions.

TOBACCO

AK **1995 Alaska Sess. Laws, Chap. 81** extends the **criminal jurisdiction** of the district court to certain offenses relating to possession, control and consumption of alcoholic beverages by a person under 21 years of age and to the **possession** of tobacco by a person under 19 years of age.

AZ **1995 Ariz. Laws, Chap. 275** allocates 23 percent of the **revenue** collected from the Tobacco Tax and Health Care Act **for health education** for the **prevention and reduction of** tobacco **use** through education and 5 percent for research on the **prevention and treatment of** tobacco-**related diseases and addictions**. The act also establishes a Tobacco Use Prevention **Advisory Committee**, detailing membership and duties, which includes biannual program evaluations that are to be submitted to the president of the senate, the speaker of the house and the governor.

CA **1995 Cal. Stats., Chap. 823** prohibits the placement of tobacco product **vending machines** in locations other than those issued an on-sale license for the sale of alcoholic beverages, and requires these vending machines to be at least 15 feet away from the entrance. Any person, firm or corporation that sells, offers for sale or distributes tobacco products from a vending machine, or that leases, furnishes or services a vending machine in violation of this provision shall be assessed civil penalties ranging from $200-$300 for the first violation to $5,000-$6,000 for the fifth and subsequent violations within five years.

ID **1995 Idaho Sess. Laws, Chap. 368** readjusts the appropriation of the revenue generated by last years' tobacco **tax** increase. Initially, the entire revenue from the increase was distributed to the public school system. Now, half of the **revenue** will assist the counties in meeting start-up costs **for expanded juvenile probation services and programs**. This funding will be reexamined in one year to determine if it remains justifiable, and after two years, all the revenue will be returned to the public school substance abuse programs.

IL **1995 Ill. Laws, P.A. 89-181** eliminates exemptions local school boards could make from the prohibition of the use of **tobacco products on school grounds** when being used for school purposes, including without limitation outside of school buildings before or after the regular school day or on days when school is not in session. The act also restricts tobacco product **vending machines** to factories, businesses, offices, private clubs and other places not open to the general public, and to places where minors under 18 are not permitted, places where alcoholic beverages are sold and consumed on the premises, places where the vending machine is in the unimpeded line of sight of the owner or an employee or places where the vending machine can only be operated by the owner or an employee either directly or through a remote control device, if the device is inaccessible to all customers.

IL **1995 Ill. Laws, P.A. 89-181** prohibits school personnel, students and others from **using tobacco products on school grounds**. The act provides for no exceptions at any place or at any time, and also provides guidelines for tobacco products being sold through vending machines.

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KY **1994 Ky. Acts, Chap. 480** clarifies current law by prohibiting the sale or purchase of tobacco products through a **vending machine** to any person under the age of 18. Vending machines located in facilities where minors have access are required to be placed in sight of the cashier of the retail establishment, and penalties are provided for violation. Owners of retail establishments selling or distributing tobacco products are required to notify employees, and to obtain a written statement that they have been notified, that the sale or purchase of tobacco to any person under the age of 18 is prohibited, and penalties are provided for violation. The department is required to conduct annual, unannounced inspections to assure compliance and to provide a report for submission by the Governor to the Secretary of the United States Department of Health and Human Services.

ME **1995 Me. Laws, Chap. 470** requires all persons or corporations engaged in the retail sale or free distribution of tobacco products to obtain a **retail tobacco license**. Tobacco **vending machines** must also be licensed, must only dispense tobacco products and must be within the unobstructed line of sight and under the direct supervision of an adult responsible for preventing purchases by minors. The act **raises the civil penalty** forfeiture for a person who knowingly sells or distributes a tobacco product to a minor. The **penalties for minors** are also **increased** for purchasing tobacco products or possessing or using tobacco products.

MA **1995 Mass. Acts, Chap. 245** prohibits the sale of cigarette **rolling papers** to any person under age 18, and provides for fines. In addition, no city, town, department, board or other political subdivision or agency of the Commonwealth may impose any requirements, restrictions or prohibitions pertaining to the sale of cigarette rolling papers, in addition to those in this section, notwithstanding any ordinance or regulation that is in effect on February 20, 1996.

MI **1995 Mich. Pub. Acts, Act 121** establishes the Healthy Michigan **Fund** in the state treasury for various programs, including **smoking cessation and antitobacco activities**.

MT **1995 Mont. Laws, Chap. 376** prohibits the **possession or consumption** of tobacco products by minors, and provides **penalties** that include progressive fines, possible adjudication for supervision by the youth court, community service or cessation program participation.

NV **1995 Nev. Stats., Chap. 682** requires the attorney general to conduct random, **unannounced inspections** at locations where tobacco products are sold, distributed or offered for **sale to inspect for and enforce compliance with sales to minors laws**. The attorney general may contract with local law enforcement officials or any other person who will perform the inspection in a fair and impartial manner. The inspector may enlist a child under 18 to assist with the inspection if written consent is obtained from the child's parent, the child states his true age and that he is under 18 if questioned during the inspection, the child's appearance is not altered to make him appear older and a picture is taken immediately before the inspection. An inspector **assisted by a child** shall inform the establishment that an inspection has been performed and the result, and prepare a written report. Any person who sells or distributes tobacco products to a minor shall be punished by a fine of not more than $500 and a civil penalty of not more than $500. With respect to any sale made by his/her employee, the owner of a retail establishment shall be deemed to be in compliance if he had no actual knowledge of the sale and if he establishes and carries out a continuing program of training for his employees that is reasonably designed to prevent violations. The act prohibits the sale or distribution of cigarettes and smokeless tobacco products other than in an unopened package that originated with the manufacturer and bears any required health warning. A violator of this provision shall be punished by a fine of $100 and a civil penalty of $100. The act also requires that coin-operated **vending machines** containing tobacco products cannot be used to **dispense non-tobacco products**. The preemption of local authority is expanded to prevent local

agencies, boards, commissions or political subdivisions of the state from enacting **more stringent restrictions on the use, sale, distribution, marketing, display or promotion** of tobacco products.

NH **1995 N.H. Laws, Chap. 258 increases the penalty** for illegal **sales or distribution of promotional samples** of tobacco to minors under 18 years old to $100 for each violation. The penalty for minors who purchase, possess or use tobacco or misrepresent their age for the purpose of purchasing tobacco is increased to up to $100 for each violation or 20 hours of community service, or both. Punishment may also include participation in an educational program, if one is available. The placement of tobacco **vending machines** is restricted to buildings where an employee or agent of the business will be present to monitor the machine to determine the age of any person using it.

NJ **1995 N.J. Laws, Chap. 304 increases the civil penalties** for **selling or giving** a tobacco product to a minor and provides for possible **license suspension or revocation** for second and subsequent violations. The commercial distribution of tobacco products is prohibited by persons over the age of 18 for a person who is under 18 years of age. The act provides that a person who directly or indirectly sells a tobacco product to a minor through a **vending machine** is also liable for civil penalties and possible license suspension or revocation for repeated violations.

NJ **1995 N.J. Laws, Chap. 320** authorizes the Commissioner of Health **to enforce the prohibition on the sale and commercial distribution** of tobacco products to persons under 18 years of age. The commissioner is allowed to delegate the enforcement authority to local health agencies and to issue **grants** on an annual basis **to fund** this activity. The grants are issued from the special projects and development fund financed by an increase in retail dealer and **vending machine** license fees.

NC **1995 N.C. Sess. Laws, Chap. 241** clarifies and **makes uniform existing law** regarding **the sales and distribution** of tobacco products to youth under the age of 18; provides definitions of distribution, proof of age, sample and tobacco product; prohibits the distribution of tobacco products to any person under the age of 18; requires proof of age from prospective purchaser and makes failure to do so a Class 2 misdemeanor; makes an attempt to purchase with fraudulent identification an infraction; makes knowingly assisting or sending someone under the age of 18 to purchase tobacco products a Class 2 misdemeanor; and restricts specified authorities to enact ordinances, rules or regulations concerning the sale, distribution, display or promotion of tobacco products or cigarette wrapping papers.

RI **1995 R.I. Pub. Laws, Chap. 77** requires all **vending machines** dispensing tobacco products to be placed in the direct line of sight of an authorized person, and requires the use of electronic locking devices to prevent the use of vending machines by children. The sale of tobacco products from vending machines in which non-tobacco products are sold is prohibited, and the sale of cigarettes in packs of less than 20 cigarettes is also prohibited. The act provides for penalties.

TN **1995 Tenn. Pub. Acts, Chap. 455** regulates tobacco smoking and establishes the "Children's Act for Clean Indoor Air." The act **lists** all of the **places where smoking is not allowed**.

TN **1995 Tenn. Pub. Acts, Chap. 470** requires distributors of tobacco products **by mail** to obtain from the addressee a statement that he or she is 18 years of age or older. The distributor is also required to inform the recipient that he or she is strictly prohibited from distributing any tobacco product to persons under 18 years of age.

VA **1995 Va. Acts, Chap. 675** amends current law to require a notice to be posted on tobacco product **vending machines** indicating that purchase or possession of tobacco products by minors is unlawful, and removes the provision that absolved vending machine owners from fines for illegal sales to minors by

posting such a notice. The act also increases the civil penalty to $250 for a third or subsequent violation by a person who sells to, distributes to, purchases for or knowingly permits the purchase of tobacco products by any person under age 18. Cigarettes are required to be sold only in sealed packages provided by the manufacturer, with the required health warning.

VT **1995 Vt. Acts, Act 52** prohibits tobacco **use on public school grounds** and prohibits students from using tobacco at school sponsored functions.

Appendix A

STATE-BY-STATE SUMMARY: 1992 - 1995

Alabama	Abstinence/Sexuality Education	1992 Ala. Acts, Act 590, Sec. 2
	Pregnancy/Parenting	1992 Ala. Acts, Act 590, Sec. 2
	Substance Abuse	1992 Ala. Acts, Act 590, Sec. 3
		1995 Ala. Acts, Act 689
		1995 Ala. Acts, Act 766
Alaska	Substance Abuse	1992 Alaska Sess. Laws, Chap. 38
		1995 Alaska Sess. Laws, Chap. 3
		1995 Alaska Sess. Laws, Chap. 9
		1995 Alaska Sess. Laws, Chap. 80
		1995 Alaska Sess. Laws, Chap. 81
		1995 Alaska Sess. Laws, Chap. 85
	Tobacco	1992 Alaska Sess. Laws, Chap. 113
		1995 Alaska Sess. Laws, Chap. 81
Arizona	Abstinence/Sexuality Education	1995 Ariz. Sess. Laws, Chap. 190
	Contraception/Family Planning	1993 Ariz. Sess. Laws, Chap. 152
		1994 Ariz. Sess. Laws, Chap. 319
	HIV/AIDS	1995 Ariz. Sess. Laws, Chap. 46
		1995 Ariz. Sess. Laws, Chap. 268
	Medicaid	1993 Ariz. Sess. Laws, Chap. 152
	Pregnancy/Parenting	1994 Ariz. Sess. Laws, Chap. 368
		1995 Ariz. Sess. Laws, Chap. 190
	School Health/School-Based Health Services	1995 Ariz. Sess. Laws, Chap. 268
	Substance Abuse	1995 Ariz. Sess. Laws, Chap. 186
		1995 Ariz. Sess. Laws, Chap. 268
	Tobacco	1995 Ariz. Sess. Laws, Chap. 275
Arkansas	Adolescent Health (Miscellaneous)	1995 Ark. Acts, Act 1146
	Abstinence/Sexuality Education	1993 Ark. Acts, Act 1173
	Contraception/Family Planning	1993 Ark. Acts, Act 1173, Sec. 36
	Insurance	1995 Ark. Acts, Act 685
	Mental Health	1996 Ark. Acts, Act 765 and 809
	Pregnancy/Parenting	1993 Ark. Acts, Act 1173, Sec. 36
	School-Based/School-Linked Health	1993 Ark. Acts, Act 1173, Sec. 36
	Sexually Transmitted Diseases	1993 Ark. Acts, Act 1173
	Substance Abuse	1993 Ark. Acts, Act 890
		1995 Ark. Acts, Act 446

California	Abstinence/Sexuality Education	1993 Cal. Stats, Chap. 328
		1995 Cal. Stats., Chap. 281
		1995 Cal. Stats., Chap. 462
	Adolescent Health (Miscellaneous)	1995 Cal. Stats., Chap. 269
	Contraception/Family Planning	1993 Cal. Stats., Chap. 294
		1994 Cal. Stats., Res. Chap. 32
		1995 Cal. Stats., Chap. 462
	HIV/AIDS	1992 Cal. Stats., Chap. 789
		1993 Cal. Stats., Chap. 328
		1995 Cal. Stats., Chap. 281
		1995 Cal. Stats., Chap. 462
	Medicaid	1992 Cal. Stats., Chap. 23
		1995 Cal. Stats., Chap. 462
	Mental Health	1992 Cal. Stats., Chap. 23
		1992 Cal. Stats., Chap. 252
		1995 Cal. Stats., Res. Chap. 18
		1995 Cal. Stats., Chap. 712
	Pregnancy/Parenting	1992 Cal. Stats., Chap. 344
		1992 Cal. Stats., Chap. 1065
		1993 Cal. Stats., SR 23
		1995 Cal. Stats., Res. Chap. 12
		1995 Cal. Stats., Chap. 281
		1995 Cal. Stats., Chap. 311
	School Health/School-Based Health Services	1992 Cal. Stats., Chap. 23
		1994 Cal. Stats., Chap. 172
		1994 Cal. Stats., Chap. 195
		1995 Cal. Stats., Chap. 1
	Sexually Transmitted Diseases	1993 Cal. Stats., Chap. 294
		1995 Cal. Stats., Chap. 281
	Substance Abuse	1992 Cal. Stats., Chap. 344
		1994 Cal. Stats., Res. Chap. 39
		1995 Cal. Stats., Chap. 486
		1995 Cal. Stats., Chap. 743
	Tobacco	1994 Cal. Stats., Chap. 195
		1994 Cal. Stats., Chap. 1009
		1995 Cal. Stats., Chap. 823
Colorado	Abstinence/Sexuality Education	1992 Colo. Sess. Laws, SJR 12
	HIV/AIDS	1992 Colo. Sess. Laws, SJR 12
	Medicaid	1995 Colo. Sess. Laws, Chap. 162
	Pregnancy/Parenting	1995 Colo. Sess. Laws, Chap. 162
	Substance Abuse	1995 Colo. Sess. Laws, Chap. 129, Sec. 6
	Tobacco	1994 Colo. Sess. Laws, Chap. 25
Connecticut	Abstinence/Sexuality Education	1995 Conn. Acts, P.A. 227
	Adolescent Health (miscellaneous)	1992 Conn. Acts, P.A. 107
		1995 Conn. Acts, P.A. 205
	Community Health Services	1993 Conn. Acts, P.A. 432
		1994 Conn. Acts, P.A. 3 (May Special Session)

Connecticut, cont.	HIV/AIDS	1992 Conn. Acts, P.A. 107
		1992 Conn. Acts, P.A. 119
		1994 Conn. Acts, P.A. 105
	Insurance	1995 Conn. Acts, P.A. 205
	Mental Health	1992 Conn. Acts, P.A. 107
		1993 Conn. Acts, P.A. 197
		1994 Conn. Acts, P.A. 3 (May Special Session)
		1995 Conn. Acts, P.A. 349
	Pregnancy/Parenting	1992 Conn. Acts, P.A. 49
		1992 Conn. Acts, P.A. 107
		1993 Conn. Acts, P.A. 340
		1993 Conn. Acts, P.A. 432
		1994 Conn. Acts, P.A. 232
		1995 Conn. Acts, P.A. 227
	School Health/School-Based Health Services	1992 Conn. Acts, P.A. 49
		1994 Conn. Acts, P.A. 3 (May Special Session)
	Sexually Transmitted Diseases	1992 Conn. Acts, P.A. 107
	Substance Abuse	1992 Conn. Acts, P.A. 107
		1994 Conn. Acts, P.A. 3 (May Special Session)
		1994 Conn. Acts, P.A. 232
		1995 Conn. Acts, P.A. 182
	Tobacco	1992 Conn. Acts, P.A. 66
Delaware	Abortion	Vol. 70, Del. Laws, Chap. 238 (1995)
	School Health/School-Based Health Services	Vol. 70, Del. Laws, Chap. 215 (1995)
	Substance Abuse	Vol. 70, Del. Laws, Chap. 36 (1995)
		Vol. 70, Del. Laws, Chap. 123 (1995)
	Tobacco	Vol. 68, Del. Laws, Chap. 384 (1992)
		Vol. 69, Del. Laws, Chap. 287 (1994)
District of Columbia	Medicaid	1995 D.C. Stat., Act 11-6
Florida	Abstinence/Sexuality Education	1995 Fla. Laws, Chap. 321
	Adolescent Health (Miscellaneous)	1995 Fla. Laws, Chap. 256
		1995 Fla. Laws, Chap. 431
	Medicaid	1995 Fla. Laws, Chap. 336
	Pregnancy/Parenting	1995 Fla. Laws, Chap. 321
	School Health/School-Based Health Services	1995 Fla. Laws, Chap. 336
	Substance Abuse	1995 Fla. Laws, Chap. 161
		1995 Fla. Laws, Chap. 415
	Tobacco	1992 Fla. Laws, Chap. 285
Georgia	Contraception/Family Planning	1993 Ga. Laws, p. 1969
	HIV/AIDS	1994 Ga. Laws, p. 34
	Pregnancy/Parenting	1993 Ga. Laws, p. 1969
	School Health/School-Based Health Services	1993 Ga. Laws, p. 979
	Substance Abuse	1993 Ga. Laws, p. 979
	Tobacco	1993 Ga. Laws, p. 343
Hawaii	Abstinence/Sexuality Education	1992 Hawaii Sess. Laws, HR 236
	Community Health Services	1993 Hawaii Sess. Laws, Act 237
		1995 Hawaii Sess. Laws, SCR 193

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Hawaii, cont.	Contraception/Family Planning	1993 Hawaii Sess. Laws, Act 365
	Insurance	1993 Hawaii Sess. Laws, Act 365
	Pregnancy/Parenting	1993 Hawaii Sess. Laws, Act 365
		1995 Hawaii Sess. Laws, SCR 193
	School Health/School-Based Health Services	1992 Hawaii Sess. Laws, Act 296
	Substance Abuse	1994 Hawaii Sess. Laws, Act 198
Idaho	Substance Abuse	1992 Idaho Sess. Laws, Chap. 137
		1993 Idaho Sess. Laws, Chap. 154
		1994 Idaho Sess. Laws, Chap. 60
		1994 Idaho Sess. Laws, Chap. 414
		1995 Idaho Sess. Laws, Chap. 160
		1995 Idaho Sess. Laws, Chap. 284
		1995 Idaho Sess. Laws, Chap. 361
		1995 Idaho Sess. Laws, Chap. 368
	Tobacco	1994 Idaho Sess. Laws, Chap. 133
		1995 Idaho Sess. Laws, Chap. 368
Illinois	Abortion	1995 Ill. Laws, P.A. 89-18
	HIV/AIDS	1992 Ill. Laws, P.A. 87-1104
		1995 Ill. Laws, P.A. 89-363
	Pregnancy/Parenting	1995 Ill. Laws, P.A. 89-6
	Sexually Transmitted Diseases	1994 Ill. Laws, P.A. 88-654
		1995 Ill. Laws, P.A. 89-363
	Substance Abuse	1995 Ill. Laws, P.A. 89-362
	Tobacco	1995 Ill. Laws, P.A. 89-181
Indiana	Medicaid	1994 Ind. Acts, P.L. 80
	Mental Health	1994 Ind. Acts, P.L. 40
		1995 Ind. Acts, P.L. 6
	Pregnancy/Parenting	1995 Ind. Acts, P.L. 46
	School Health/School-Based Health Services	1994 Ind. Acts, P.L. 80
	Substance Abuse	1995 Ind. Acts ,P.L. 62
Iowa	Community Health Services	1992 Iowa Acts, Chap. 1241, Sec. 11
	Contraception/Family Planning	1995 Iowa Acts, Chap. 53
	Mental Health	1992 Iowa Acts, Chap. 1241, Sec. 11
		1995 Iowa Acts, Chap. 82
	Pregnancy/Parenting	1994 Iowa Acts, Chap. 1186
		1995 Iowa Acts, Chap. 53
	Substance Abuse	1994 Iowa Acts, Chap. 1105
		1995 Iowa Acts, Chap. 6
		1995 Iowa Acts, Chap. 48
		1995 Iowa Acts, Chap. 143
	Tobacco	1994 Iowa Acts, Chap. 1105
Kansas	Pregnancy/Parenting	1994 Kan. Sess. Laws, Chap. 265
Kentucky	Abortion	1994 Ky. Acts, Chap. 253
	Adolescent Health (Miscellaneous)	1994 Ky. Acts, Chap. 194
	Medicaid	1994 Ky. Acts, Chap. 498
		1994 Ky. Acts, Chap. 376

Kentucky, cont.	School Health/School-Based Health Services	1994 Ky. Acts, Chap. 98
		1994 Ky. Acts, Chap. 280
		1994 Ky. Acts, Chap. 376
	Tobacco	1992 Ky. Acts, Chap. 164
		1994 Ky. Acts, Chap. 480
		1994 Ky. Acts, Chap. 480
Louisiana	Abortion	1995 La. Act 1254
	Adolescent Health (Miscellaneous)	1995 La. Act 798
		1995 La. Act 988
		1995 La. Act 1101
	Contraception/Family Planning	1995 La. Act 1168
	Insurance	1995 La. Act 236
		1995 La. Act 707
	Medicaid	1992 La. Act 790
		1995 La. Act 998
	Mental Health	1994 La. Act, House Study Request 6, Third Extra Session
		1995 La. Act 1287
	Pregnancy/Parenting	1992 La. Act 578
		1992 La. Act 790
		1993 La. Act 736
		1995 La. SCR 61
	School Health/School-Based Health Services	1994 La. Act 27
		1995 La. Act 80
		1995 La. HCR 191
	Sexually Transmitted Diseases	1995 La. HCR 191
	Substance Abuse	1993 La. Act 736
		1994 La. Act 18, Third Extra Session
		1994 La. Act 27
		1994 La. Act HCR 3
		1995 La. Act 80
		1995 La. HR 100
		1995 La. Act 520
		1995 La. Act 639
		1995 La. Act 1287
	Tobacco	1994 La. Act 64, Third Extra Session
Maine	Mental Health	1995 Me. Laws, Chap. 301
	Pregnancy/Parenting	1995 Me. Laws, Chap. 418
	School Health/School-Based Health Services	1995 Me. Laws, Chap. 338
	Substance Abuse	1995 Me. Laws, Chap. 25
		1995 Me. Laws, Chap. 26
	Tobacco	1995 Me. Laws, Chap. 470
Maryland	Adolescent Health (Miscellaneous)	1995 Md. Laws, Chap. 473
	Contraception/Family Planning	1994 Md. Laws, Chap. 440
		1995 Md. Laws, Chap. 473
		1995 Md. Laws, Chap. 491
	Mental Health	1995 Md. Laws, Chap. 178
	Pregnancy/Parenting	1993 Md. Laws, Chap. 432
		1995 Md. Laws, Chap. 473
		1995 Md. Laws, Chap. 491

Maryland, cont.	Sexually Transmitted Diseases	1995 Md. Laws, Chap. 473
	Substance Abuse	1992 Md. Laws, Chaps. 494 and 495
		1994 Md. Laws, Chap. 175
		1994 Md. Laws, Chap. 483
		1995 Md. Laws, Chap. 381
		1995 Md. Laws, Chap. 473
	Tobacco	1994 Md. Laws, Chap. 110
Massachusetts	Mental Health	1993 Mass. Acts, Chap. 71
	Pregnancy/Parenting	1995 Mass. Acts, Chap. 5, Sec. 126
	School Health/School-Based Health Services	1993 Mass. Acts, Chap. 71
	Substance Abuse	1992 Mass. Acts, Chap. 110
		1993 Mass. Acts, Chap. 71
	Tobacco	1992 Mass. Acts, Chap. 254
		1993 Mass. Acts, Chap. 71
		1995 Mass. Acts, Chap. 245
Michigan	Abstinence/Sexuality Education	1993 Mich. Pub. Acts, Act 174, Sec. 1124
	Contraception/Family Planning	1993 Mich. Pub. Acts, Act 174, Sec. 1103
	HIV/AIDS	1994 Mich. Pub. Acts, Act 201, Sec. 403
	Pregnancy/Parenting	1993 Mich. Pub. Acts, Act 174, Sec. 1115
		1993 Mich. Pub. Acts, Act 174, Sec. 1124
	School Health/School-Based Health Services	1993 Mich. Pub. Acts, Act 174, Sec. 1103
		1993 Mich. Pub. Acts, Act 174, Sec. 1104
	Sexually Transmitted Diseases	1993 Mich. Pub. Acts, Act 174, Sec. 1124
	Substance Abuse	1993 Mich. Pub. Acts, Act 174, Sec. 1115
		1995 Mich. Pub. Acts, Act 122
	Tobacco	1995 Mich. Pub. Acts, Act 121
Minnesota	Abstinence/Sexuality Education	1994 Minn. Laws, Chap. 647, Art. 8, Sec. 44
		1995 Minn. Laws, Chap. 257, Art. 4, Sec. 1
	Adolescent Health (Miscellaneous)	1995 Minn. Laws, Chap. 207, Art. 4, Sec. 2, Subd. 1
	Community Health Services	1995 Minn. Laws, Chap. 3, Art. 3, Sec. 4
		1995 Minn. Laws, Chap. 3, Art. 16, Sec. 1-5
		1995 Minn. Laws, Chap. 226, Art. 3, Sec. 44
		1995 Minn. Laws, Chap. 226, Art. 4, Sec. 4
	Mental Health	1994 Minn. Laws, Chap. 576, Sec. 4
		1995 Minn. Laws, Chap. 207, Art. 8, Sec. 4
		1995 Minn. Laws, Chap. 207, Art. 8, Sec. 8
		1995 Minn. Laws, Chap. 207, Art. 8, Sec. 12
	Pregnancy/Parenting	1993 Minn. Laws, Chap. 1, First Special Session
		1994 Minn. Laws, Chap. 636, Art. 1, Sec. 10
		1994 Minn. Laws, Chap. 647, Art. 8, Sec. 24
		1995 Minn. Laws, Chap. 178, Art. 2, Sec. 4
		1995 Minn. Laws, Chap. 178, Art. 2, Sec. 12
		1995 Minn. Laws, Chap. 257, Art. 4, Sec. 1
	Sexually Transmitted Diseases	1993 Minn. Laws, Chap. 167
	Substance Abuse	1992 Minn. Laws, Chap. 499, Art. 7, Sec. 11
		1994 Minn. Laws, Chap. 576, Sec. 4
		1994 Minn. Laws, Chap. 636, Art. 4, Sec. 29
	Tobacco	1992 Minn. Laws, Chap. 576
		1994 Minn. Laws, Chap. 636, Art. 2, Sec. 44

Mississippi	Mental Health	1993 Miss. Laws, Chap. 388
		1995 Miss. Laws, Chap. 528
	Pregnancy/Parenting	1994 Miss. Laws, Chap. 582
	School Health/School-Based Health Services	1994 Miss. Laws, Chap. 632
	Tobacco	1994 Miss. Laws, Chap. 486
Missouri	Abortion	1995 Mo. Laws, SB 279
	Abstinence/Sexuality Education	1994 Mo. Laws, HBs 1547 and 961
	Adolescent Health (Miscellaneous)	1995 Mo. Laws, HB 178
	Contraception/Family Planning	1993 Mo. Laws, HB 564
	Medicaid	1993 Mo. Laws, HB 564
	Mental Health	1995 Mo. Laws, HBs 174, 325, 326, Sec. 11
	Pregnancy/Parenting	1994 Mo. Laws, HBs 1547 and 961
		1995 Mo. Laws, SB 279
	School Health/School-Based Health Services	1993 Mo. Laws, HB 564
		1994 Mo. Laws, HBs 1547 and 961
	Substance Abuse	1995 Mo. Laws, HBs 174, 325 and 326
Montana	Abstinence/Sexuality Education	1993 Mont. Laws, SJR 23
	Abortion	1995 Mont. Laws, Chap. 174
		1995 Mont. Laws, Chap. 321
		1995 Mont. Laws, Chap. 469
		1995 Mont. Laws, Chap. 566
	Medicaid	1995 Mont. Laws, Chap. 544
	Mental Health	1995 Mont. Laws, Chap. 436
	Pregnancy/Parenting	1993 Mont. Laws, SJR 23
	Sexually Transmitted Diseases	1993 Mont. Laws, SJR 23
	Substance Abuse	1995 Mont. Laws, Chap. 386
		1995 Mont. Laws, Chap. 481
	Tobacco	1995 Mont. Laws, Chap. 376
Nebraska	HIV/AIDS	1994 Neb. Laws, L.B. 819
	Mental Health	1994 Neb. Laws, L.B. 988
	Pregnancy/Parenting	1994 Neb. Laws, L.B. 1224
		1995 Neb. Laws, L.B. 455
	Substance Abuse	1994 Neb. Laws, L.B. 988
		1995 Neb. Laws, L.B. 371
Nevada	Adolescent Health (Miscellaneous)	1995 Nev. Stats., Chap. 721
	Community Health Services	1995 Nev. Stats., Chap. 721
	Contraception/Family Planning	1993 Nev. ACR 37
		1995 Nev. Stats., Chap. 721
	Medicaid	1993 Nev. ACR 37
	Mental Health	1995 Nev. Stats., Chap. 632
		1995 Nev. Stats., Chap. 721
	Pregnancy/Parenting	1993 Nev. Stats., Chap. 215
		1995 Nev. Stats., Chap. 721
	School Health/School-Based Health Services	1995 Nev. Stats., Chap. 304

Nevada, cont.	Substance Abuse	1995 Nev. Stats, ACR 2
		1995 Nev. Stats., Chap. 258
		1995 Nev. Stats., Chap. 555
		1995 Nev. Stats., Chap. 504
	Tobacco	1995 Nev. Stats., Chap. 682
New Hampshire	Adolescent Health (Miscellaneous)	1995 N.H. Laws, Chap. 258
	Medicaid	1994 N.H. Laws, Chap. 409
	Pregnancy/Parenting	1994 N.H. Laws, Chap. 409
	Substance Abuse	1994 N.H. Laws, Chap. 410
		1995 N.H. Laws, Chap. 64
	Tobacco	1995 N.H. Laws, Chap. 258
New Jersey	Mental Health	1995 N.J. Laws, AJR 31
	Substance Abuse	1993 N.J. Laws, Chap. 70
		1995 N.J. Laws, Chap. 31
	Tobacco	1995 N.J. Laws, Chap. 304
		1995 N.J. Laws, Chap. 320
New Mexico	Adolescent Health (Miscellaneous)	1995 N.M. Laws, Chap. 116
		1995 N.M. Laws, Chap. 182
	Contraception/Family Planning	1994 N.M. Laws, Chap. 147
	Mental Health	1992 N.M. Laws, Chap. 60
		1995 N.M. Laws, Chap. 207
	School Health/School-Based Health Services	1995 N.M. Laws, Chap. 151
	Substance Abuse	1993 N.M. Laws, Chap. 77, Sec. 48
	Tobacco	1993 N.M. Laws, Chap. 244
New York	Adolescent Health (Miscellaneous)	1995 N.Y. Laws, Chap. 516
	Community Health Services	1993 N.Y. Laws, Chap. 723
		1994 N.Y. Laws, Chap. 170
	HIV/AIDS	1995 N.Y. Laws, Chap. 76
	Insurance	1992 N.Y. Laws, Chap. 337
		1994 N.Y. Laws, Chap. 170
		1994 N.Y. Laws, Chap. 731
	Medicaid	1994 N.Y. Laws, Chap. 170
	Mental Health	1992 N.Y. Laws, Chap. 150
		1993 N.Y. Laws, Chap. 135
		1993 N.Y. Laws, Chap. 723
		1994 N.Y. Laws, Chap. 170
		1994 N.Y. Laws, Chap. 461
	Mental Health	1995 N.Y. Laws, Chap. 516
	Pregnancy/Parenting	1993 N.Y. Laws, Chap. 148
		1994 N.Y. Laws, Chap. 645
	School Health/School-Based Health Services	1993 N.Y. Laws, Chap. 104
		1994 N.Y. Laws, Chap. 170
	Substance Abuse	1992 N.Y. Laws, Chap. 356
		1994 N.Y. Laws, Chap. 230
		1994 N.Y. Laws, Chap. 407
	Tobacco	1992 N.Y. Laws, Chap. 799
		1994 N.Y. Laws, Chap. 493
		1994 N.Y. Laws, Chaps. 565 and 691

North Carolina	Abortion	1995 N.C. Sess. Laws, Chap. 462
		1995 N.C. Sess. Laws, Chap. 534
	Abstinence/Sexuality Education	1995 N.C. Sess. Laws, Chap. 507, Sec. 26.5A
		1995 N.C. Sess. Laws, Chap. 534
	Community Health Services	1994 N.C. Sess. Laws, Chap. 769
	Contraception/Family Planning	1995 N.C. Sess. Laws, Chap. 534
	HIV/AIDS	1994 N.C. Sess. Laws, Chap. 769
		1995 N.C. Sess. Laws, Chap. 534
	Insurance	1994 N.C. Sess. Laws, Chap. 716
		1995 N.C. Sess. Laws, Chap. 63
	Medicaid	1992 N.C. Sess. Laws, Chap. 900, Secs. 143 and 145
	Mental Health	1995 N.C. Sess. Laws, Chap. 249
		1995 N.C. Sess. Laws, Chap. 336
		1995 N.C. Sess. Laws, Chap. 534
	Pregnancy/Parenting	1992 N.C. Sess. Laws, Chap. 900
		1992 N.C. Sess. Laws, Chap. 900, Sec. 168
		1992 N.C. Sess. Laws, Chap. 900, Secs. 143 and 145
		1995 N.C. Sess. Laws, Chap. 534
	School Health/School-Based Health Services	1992 N.C. Sess. Laws, Chap. 900, Sec. 168
		1995 N.C. Sess. Laws, Chap. 534
	Sexually Transmitted Diseases	1995 N.C. Sess. Laws, Chap. 534
	Substance Abuse	1993 N.C. Sess. Laws, Resolution 27
		1995 N.C. Sess. Laws, Chap. 336
	Tobacco	1995 N.C. Sess. Laws, Chap. 241
North Dakota	Adolescent Health (Miscellaneous)	1995 N.D. Sess. Laws, Chap. 255
	Insurance	1995 N.D. Sess. Laws, Chap. 246
	Mental Health	1995 N.D. Sess. Laws, Chap. 152
		1995 N.D. Sess. Laws, Chap. 300
	Substance Abuse	1995 N.D. Sess. Laws, Chap. 299
Ohio	Abortion	Vol. 146, 1995 Ohio Laws, H. 135
	Adolescent Health (Miscellaneous)	Vol. 146, 1995 Ohio Laws, H. 167
	Pregnancy/Parenting	Vol. 146, 1995 Ohio Laws, H. 167
	Substance Abuse	Vol. 145, 1994 Ohio Laws, S. 209
		Vol. 145, 1994 Ohio Laws, H. 391
Oklahoma	Abstinence/Sexuality Education	1994 Okla. Sess. Laws, HJR 1078
		1994 Okla. Sess. Laws, Chap. 170
		1995 Okla. Sess. Laws, Chap. 298
	Adolescent Health (Miscellaneous)	1995 Okla. Sess. Laws, Chap. 137
	HIV/AIDS	1994 Okla. Sess. Laws, HJR 1078
	Medicaid	1993 Okla. Sess. Laws, HJR 1001
		1995 Okla. Sess. Laws, Chap. 261
	Mental Health	1993 Okla. Sess. Laws, HJR 1001
		1995 Okla. Sess. Laws, Chap. 231
	Pregnancy/Parenting	1994 Okla. Sess. Laws, Chap. 170
		1995 Okla. Sess. Laws, Chap. 346
	School Health/School-Based Health Services	1995 Okla. Sess. Laws, Chap. 231
	Sexually Transmitted Diseases	1994 Okla. Sess. Laws, Chap. 170

Oklahoma, cont.	Substance Abuse	1992 Okla. Sess. Laws, Chap. 5
		1993 Okla. Sess, Laws, HJR 1001
		1995 Okla. Sess. Laws, Chap. 274
		1995 Okla. Sess. Laws, Chap. 313
	Tobacco	1994 Okla. Sess. Laws, Chap. 137
Oregon	Abstinence/Sexuality Education	1993 Or. Laws, Chap. 775
		1995 Or. Laws, SJR 22
	Contraception/Family Planning	1993 Or. Laws, Chap. 775
	Medicaid	1995 Or. Laws, Chap. 816
	Pregnancy/Parenting	1995 Or. Laws, Chap. 816
	Substance Abuse	1993 Or. Laws, Chap. 421
		1995 Or. Laws, Chap. 250
		1995 Or. Laws, Chap. 756
Pennsylvania	Pregnancy/Parenting	1995 Pa. Laws, HR 94
Puerto Rico	Adolescent Health (miscellaneous)	1994 Puerto Rico Laws, Act 86
	Substance Abuse	1993 Puerto Rico Laws, Act 128
		1994 Puerto Rico Laws, Act 118
	Tobacco	1993 Puerto Rico Laws, Act 62
		1993 Puerto Rico Laws, Act 128
Rhode Island	HIV/AIDS	1995 R.I. Pub. Laws, Chap. 105
	Mental Health	1995 R.I. Pub. Laws, Chap. 122
	Pregnancy/Parenting	1993 R.I. Pub. Laws, Chap. 216
	Substance Abuse	1993 R.I. Pub. Laws, Chap. 216
		1995 R.I. Pub. Laws, Chap. 217
	Tobacco	1995 R.I. Pub. Laws, Chap. 77
South Carolina	Abortion	1995 S.C. Acts, Act 102
	Contraception/Family Planning	1994 S.C. Acts, Act 471
		1995 S.C. Acts, Act 102
	Medicaid	1995 S.C. Acts, Act 102
	Mental Health	1993 S.C. Acts, Act 39
		1994 S.C. Acts, Act 570
	Pregnancy/Parenting	1993 S.C. Acts, Act 165
		1993 S.C. Acts, SJR 404
		1995 S.C. Acts, Act 102
	School Health/School-Based Health Services	1994 S.C. Acts, Act 441
		1994 S.C. Acts, Act 570
	Substance Abuse	1995 S.C. Acts, Act 102
South Dakota	Adolescent Health (miscellaneous)	1994 S.D. Sess. Laws, Chap. 293
	Mental Health	1992 S.D. Sess. Laws, Chap. 195
		1994 S.D. Sess. Laws, Chap. 225
	School Health/School-Based Health Services	1994 S.D. Sess. Laws, Chap. 293
		1995 S.D. Sess. Laws, Chap. 87
	Tobacco	1994 S.D. Sess. Laws, Chap. 280
Tennessee	Abortion	1995 Tenn. Pub. Acts, Chap. 458
	Adolescent Health (Miscellaneous)	1995 Tenn. Pub. Acts, HR 141
	Contraception/Family Planning	1993 Tenn. Pub. Acts, Chap. 255
	Medicaid	1993 Tenn. Pub. Acts, Chap. 255

Tennessee, cont.	Mental Health	1993 Tenn. Pub. Acts, Chap. 283
		1994 Tenn. Pub. Acts, Chap. 917
		1995 Tenn. Pub. Acts, Chap. 411
	Pregnancy/Parenting	1992 Tenn. Pub. Acts, Chap. 990
		1995 Tenn. Pub. Acts, Chap. 317
		1995 Tenn. Pub. Acts, Chap. 516
	Substance Abuse	1994 Tenn. Pub. Acts, Chap. 607
		1994 Tenn. Pub. Acts, Chap. 783
		1993 Tenn. Pub. Acts, Chap. 280
		1994 Tenn. Pub. Acts, Chap. 872
		1995 Tenn. Pub. Acts, Chap. 123
		1995 Tenn. Pub. Acts, Chap. 515
		1995 Tenn. Pub. Acts, Chap. 515
	Tobacco	1992 Tenn. Pub. Acts, Chap. 700
		1995 Tenn. Pub. Acts, Chap. 455
		1995 Tenn. Pub. Acts, Chap. 470
Texas	Adolescent Health (Miscellaneous)	1995 Tex. Gen. Laws, Chap. 386
	Insurance	1995 Tex. Gen. Laws, Chap. 1919
	Medicaid	1995 Tex. Gen. Laws, Chap. 191
	Mental Health	1993 Tex. Gen. Laws, Chap. 573
		1993 Tex. Gen. Laws, Chap. 705
		1995 Tex. Gen. Laws, Chap. 393
	Pregnancy/Parenting	1993 Tex. Gen. Laws, Chap. 830
		1993 Tex. Gen. Laws, Chap. 907
	Substance Abuse	1993 Tex. Gen. Laws, Chap. 705
		1995 Tex. Gen. Laws, Chap. 615
Utah	Insurance	1994 Utah Laws, Chap. 314
		1995 Utah Laws, Chap. 137
	Medicaid	1994 Utah Laws, Chap. 314
	Mental Health	1995 Utah Laws, Chap. 142
	Substance Abuse	1994 Utah Laws, Chap. 168
	Tobacco	1994 Utah Laws, Chap. 168
Vermont	Mental Health	1994 Vt. Acts, Act 203
	Substance Abuse	1994 Vt. Acts, Act 150
	Tobacco	1995 Vt. Acts, Act 52
Virginia	Community Health Services	1995 Va. Acts, Chap. 852
	Mental Health	1994 Va. Acts, HJR 235
		1994 Va. Acts, Chap. 760
		1994 Va. Acts, Chap. 761
	Pregnancy/Parenting	1994 Va. Acts, Chap. 760
		1994 Va. Acts, Chap. 761
		1995 Va. Acts, Chap. 450
		1995 Va. Acts, Chap. 852
	School Health/School-Based Health Services	1994 Va. Acts, HJR 165
		1995 Va. Acts, Chap. 852

Virginia, cont.	Substance Abuse	1992 Va. Acts, Chap. 708
		1993 Va. Acts, Chaps. 819 and 856
		1994 Va. Acts, Chap. 480
		1994 Va. Acts, Chap. 760
		1994 Va. Acts, Chap. 761
		1994 Va. Acts, Chap. 844
		1995 Va. Acts, Chap. 31
		1995 Va. Acts, Chap. 374
		1995 Va. Acts, Chap. 675
	Tobacco	1993 Va. Acts, Chap. 631
		1994 Va. Acts, Chap. 305
		1995 Va. Acts, Chap. 675
Washington	Adolescent Health (Miscellaneous)	1995 Wash. Laws, Chap. 132
	Abstinence/Sexuality Education	1994 Wash. Laws, Chap. 299
		1993 Wash. Laws, Chap. 407
	Community Health Services	1993 Wash. Laws, Chap. 407
	Contraception/Family Planning	1994 Wash. Laws, Chap. 299
		1993 Wash. Laws, Chap. 407
	Insurance	1994 Wash. Laws, Chap. 246
	Pregnancy/Parenting	1994 Wash. Laws, Chap. 299
		1993 Wash. Laws, Chap. 407
	Substance Abuse	1992 Wash. Laws, Chap. 205, Sec. 306
		1995 Wash. Laws, Chap. 100
		1995 Wash. Laws, Chap. 312
	Tobacco	1994 Wash. Laws, Chap. 202
West Virginia	Medicaid	1992 W. Va. Acts, Chap. 57
	Substance Abuse	1994 W. Va. Acts, Chap. 24
	School Health/School-Based Health Services	1992 W. Va. Acts, Chap. 57
		1994 W. Va. Acts, Chap. 24
	Tobacco	1994 W. Va. Acts, Chap. 68
Wisconsin	Mental Health	1993 Wis. Laws, Act 16, Secs. 868 and 869
		1994 Wis. Laws, Act 446
		1995 Wis. Laws, Act 27
	Pregnancy/Parenting	1993 Wis. Laws, Act 16, Sec. 153
		1995 Wis. Laws, Act 27
	Substance Abuse	1992 Wis. Laws, Act 171
		1994 Wis. Laws, Act 446
		1995 Wis. Laws, Act 27
	Tobacco	1994 Wis. Laws, Act 210
Wyoming	Pregnancy/Parenting	1995 Wyo. Sess. Laws, Chap. 131
	Substance Abuse	1995 Wyo. Sess. Laws, Chap. 71

Appendix B

RESOURCE DIRECTORY

ABSTINENCE

Americans for a Sound AIDS/HIV Policy
P.O. Box 17433
Washington, D.C. 20041-0433
phone: (703) 471-7350
fax: (703) 471-8409

ADOLESCENT HEALTH

Family Health Council, Inc.
The Adolescent Resource Network
1200 Allegheny Tower
625 Stanwix Street
Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania 15222
phone: (412) 288-2139
fax: (412) 288-9036

Advocates for Youth
(formerly Center for Population Options)
1025 Vermont Avenue, NW, Suite 200
Washington, D.C. 20005
phone: (202) 347-5700
fax: (202) 347-2263

Association of Maternal and Child Health Programs
1350 Connecticut Avenue, NW, Suite 803
Washington, D.C. 20036
phone: (202) 775-0436
fax: (202) 775-0061

Association of State and Territorial Health Officials
415 Second Street, NE, Suite 200
Washington, D.C. 20002
phone: (202) 546-5400
fax: (202) 544-9349

Carnegie Council on Adolescent Development
2400 N Street, NW, Sixth Floor
Washington, D.C. 20037-1153
phone: (202) 429-7979
fax: (202) 775-0134

Center for Continuing Education in Adolescent Health
Division of Adolescent Medicine
Children's Hospital Medical Center
333 Burnet Avenue
Cincinnati, Ohio 45229
phone: (513) 559-4681
fax: (513) 559-7844

Center on Budget and Policy Priorities
777 North Capitol Street, NE, Suite 705
Washington, D.C. 20002
phone: (202) 408-1080
fax: (202) 408-1056

Children's Defense Fund
25 E Street, NW
Washington, D.C. 20001
phone: (202) 628-8787
fax: (202) 662-3788

Maternal and Child Health Bureau
Adolescent Health Branch
Parklawn Building, Room 18A-39
5600 Fishers Lane
Rockville, Maryland 20857
phone: (301) 443-4026
fax: (301) 443-1296

ADOLESCENT HEALTH, CONT.

National Adolescent Health Information Center
1388 Sutter Street, 11th Floor
San Francisco, California 94109
phone: (415) 476-4921
fax: (415) 476-0705

National Adolescent Health Resource Center
Division of General Pediatrics and Adolescent Health
Box 721
420 Delaware St. SE
Minneapolis, Minnesota 55455
phone: (612) 624-8644
fax: (612) 626-2134

National Coalition of Advocates for Youth
100 Boylston Street, Suite 737
Boston, Massachusetts 02116
phone: (617) 357-8507
fax: (617) 357-9549

National Conference of State Legislatures
HIV, STD and Adolescent Health Project
1560 Broadway, Suite 700
Denver, Colorado 80202-5140
phone: (303) 830-2200
fax: (303) 863-8003

National Governors' Association
Center for Policy Research
444 North Capitol Street, Suite 267
Washington, D.C. 20001-1512
phone: (202) 624-5300
fax: (202) 624-5313

National Network for Youth
1319 F Street, NW, Suite 401
Washington, D.C. 20004
phone: (202) 783-7949
fax: (202) 783-7955

COMMUNITY HEALTH

National Association of Community Health Centers
1330 New Hampshire Avenue, NW
Washington, D.C. 20036
phone: (202) 659-8008
fax: (202) 659-8519

FAMILY PLANNING

The Alan Guttmacher Institute
120 Wall Street
New York, New York 10005
phone: (212) 248-1111
fax: (212) 248-1951

Center for Health Training
State Family Planning Administrators
1809 Seventh Avenue, Suite 400
Seattle, Washington 98101
phone: (206) 447-9538
fax: (206) 447-9539

The Center for Reproductive Law and Policy
120 Wall Street, 18th Floor
New York, New York 10005
phone: (212) 514-5534
fax: (212) 514-5538

National Family Planning and Reproductive Health Association
122 C Street, NW, Suite 380
Washington, D.C. 20001-2109
phone: (202) 628-3535
fax: (202) 737-2690

National Organization on Adolescent Pregnancy, Parenting and Prevention
4421A East-West Highway
Bethesda, Maryland 20814
phone: (301) 913-0378
fax: (301) 913-0380

Office of Population Affairs Clearinghouse
(formerly Family Life Information Exchange)
P.O. Box 30686
Bethesda, Maryland 20824-0686
phone: (301) 654-6190
fax: (301) 907-9655

Office of Population Affairs
East-West Towers, Suite 200 West
West Tower
4350 East-West Highway
Bethesda, Maryland 20814
phone: (301) 594-4000
fax: (301) 594-5980

FAMILY PLANNING, CONT.

Planned Parenthood Federation of America
810 Seventh Avenue
New York, New York 10019
phone: (212) 541-7800
fax: (212) 245-1845

GAY, LESBIAN, BISEXUAL AND TRANSGENDER YOUTH

American Civil Liberties Union Foundation
National Headquarters
Lesbian and Gay Rights/AIDS Project
132 West 43rd Street
New York, New York 10036
phone: (212) 944-9800 x545
fax: (212) 869-9061

American Psychological Association
Lesbian and Gay Concerns
750 First Street, NE
Washington, D.C. 20002-4242
phone: (202) 336-6037
fax: (202) 336-6040

National Advocacy Coalition on
Youth and Sexual Orientation
1711 Connecticut Avenue, NW
Washington, D.C. 20009
phone: (202) 319-7596
fax: (202) 319-7365

National Gay and Lesbian Task Force
2320 17th Street, NW
Washington, D.C. 20009
phone: (202) 332-6483
fax: (202) 332-0207

HIV/AIDS/STDs

American Civil Liberties Union Foundation
National Headquarters
Lesbian and Gay Rights/AIDS Project
132 West 43rd Street
New York, New York 10036
phone: (212) 944-9800 x545
fax: (212) 869-9061

American Academy of Pediatrics
Department of Government Liaison
Pediatric AIDS Coalition
601 13th Street, NW, Suite 400 North
North Washington, D.C. 20005
phone: (202) 347-8600
fax: (202) 393-6137

American Bar Association
AIDS Coordinating Committee
740 15th Street, NW
Washington, D.C. 20005
phone: (202) 662-1025
fax: (202) 662-1032

American Foundation for AIDS Research
Public Policy Office
1828 L Street, NW, Suite 802
Washington, D.C. 20036
phone: (202) 331-8600
fax: (202) 331-8606

American Institute for Teen AIDS Prevention
P.O. Box 136116
Fort Worth, Texas 76136
phone: (817) 237-0230
fax: (817) 238-2048

American Red Cross, National Headquarters
Office of HIV/AIDS Education
8111 Gatehouse Road
Falls Church, Virginia 22042
phone: (703) 206-7130
fax: (703) 206-7754

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HIV/AIDS/STDs, CONT.

American Social Health Association
311 Massachusetts Avenue, NE
Washington, D.C. 20002
phone: (202) 543-9129
fax: (202) 543-5327
National STD Hotline: (800) 227-8922

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
National AIDS Hotline
confidential address
phone: (800) 342-AIDS (2437)
Spanish service: (SIDA) (800) 344-7432
Deaf service: (TDD) (800) 243-7889
Clearinghouse: (800) 458-5231

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion
Division of Adolescent and School Health
4770 Buford Highway, MS-K33
Atlanta, Georgia 30341-3724
phone: (770) 488-5330
fax: (707) 488-5665

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
Division of Sexually Transmitted Disease and Prevention
Mail Stop E-02
1600 Clifton Road, MS-E02
Atlanta, Georgia 30333
phone: (404) 639-8188
Fax: (404) 639-8608

Center for Women Policy Studies
National Resource Center on Women and AIDS
2000 P Street, NW, Suite 508
Washington, D.C. 20036
phone: (202) 872-1770
fax: (202) 296-8962

National Alliance of State and Territorial AIDS Directors
444 North Capitol Street, NW, Suite 706
Washington, D.C. 20001
phone: (202) 434-8090
fax: (202) 434-8092

National Native American AIDS Prevention Center
2100 Lakeshore Avenue, Suite A
Oakland, California 94606
phone: (800) 283-2437
fax: (510) 444-1593

North American Union Against Sexually Transmitted Diseases and HIV
11235 Way Cross Way
Kensington, Maryland 20895
phone: (301) 942-6768
fax: (301) 942-7296

MEDICAID

American Public Welfare Association
810 First Street, NE, Suite 500
Washington, D.C. 20002-4267
phone: (202) 682-0100
fax: (202) 289-6555

Medicaid Bureau
Health Care Financing Administration
Room 233, East High Rise
7500 Security Boulevard
Baltimore, Maryland 21207-5187
phone: (410) 786-3000
fax: (410) 966-0255

George Washington University
Intergovernmental Health Policy Project
2021 K Street, NW, Suite 800
Washington, D.C. 20006
phone: (202) 872-1445
fax: (202) 862-9837

MENTAL HEALTH

Brazelton Center for Mental Health Law
1101 15th Street, NW, Suite 1212
Washington, D.C. 20005-5002
phone: (202) 467-5730
fax: (202) 223-0409

Mental Health Policy Resource Center
1730 Rhode Island Avenue, NW, Suite 308
Washington, D.C. 20036
phone: (202) 775-8826
fax: (202) 659-7613

National Mental Health Association
1021 Prince Street
Alexandria, Virginia 22314-2971
phone: (703) 684-7722
fax: (703) 684-5968

MINORITY HEALTH

Asian and Pacific Islander Health Forum
116 New Montgomery Street, Suite 531
San Francisco, California 94105
phone: (415) 512-2710
fax: (415) 512-3881

Indian Health Service
5600 Fishers Lane, Room 6-05
Rockville, Maryland 20857
phone: (301) 443-1083
fax: (301) 443-4794

National Black Women's Health Project
1237 R.D. Abernathy Boulevard, SW
Atlanta, Georgia 30310
phone: (404) 758-9590
fax: (404) 758-9661

National Coalition of Hispanic Health and Human Services Organizations
1501 16th Street, NW
Washington, D.C. 20036
phone: (202) 387-5000
fax: (202) 797-4353

National Council of La Raza
1111 19th Street, NW, Suite 1000
Washington, D.C. 20036
phone: (202) 785-1670
fax: (202) 785-0851

National Indian Health Board
1385 South Colorado Boulevard
Denver, Colorado 80222
phone: (303) 759-3075
fax: (303) 759-3674

National Medical Association
1012 10th Street, NW
Washington, D.C. 20001
phone: (202) 371-1616
fax: (202) 371-5676

National Urban League
Health Program
500 East 62nd Street
New York, New York 10021
phone: (212) 310-9000
fax: (212) 593-8250

Office of Minority Health
Public Health Service
5515 Security Lane, Suite 1000
Rockville, Maryland 20852
phone: (301) 443-5084
fax: (301) 594-0767

Office of Minority Health Resource Center
P.O. Box 37337
Washington, D.C. 20013-7337
phone: (301) 587-1938
fax: (301) 589-0884

SCHOOL HEALTH

American Association of School Administrators
1801 North Moore Street
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